The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,625 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
M SIAM	3014	500	R. F. Briscoe	5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3336	500	T. J. Anderson	12th "
— MIRZA	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L THAMES	1101	200	W. A. Deacon	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3931	500	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
M PESHAWUR	3939	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3438	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MIRZAPORE	3937	600	H. Harvey	30th "
M MYSORE	3941	500	D. S. Provan	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	21st "

TUE DAY.

M MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	27th "
L ANCONA	3124	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.

The steamers marked M proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. All passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
BURAM	3142	550	R. G. Murray	5th March.
ANCONA	3126	600	S. F. Cole	19th "
PEKIN	3950	650	A. Symons	2nd April.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, February 23, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21st of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Children will be allowed liberal diet. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,00	350	1st April 1886.
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st May 1886.
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st June 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and Heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Brindisi and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Mar. 2 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,000	650	3rd May.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

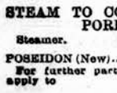
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886.
POSEIDON (New)	G. Doncich	4,000	650	3rd March

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 9, Elphinstone-gate-street, Bombay, Feb. 16, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.P.	On or about
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	2700	400	4th Mar.

Passengers booked Overland to LONDON via MALTA and NAPLES.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th February, 1886.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... ,, 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... ,, 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE s.s. "MARLBOROUGH" has ARRIVED from LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned declines all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, other wise none will be entertained.

The Steamer's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS, CRAIG & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the MATERIALS mentioned below for Police uniform.

4,500 yards of Coarse Blue Broadcloth.
50 yards of Red Broadcloth.
250 yards of Turkey Red for trimming.
18,450 yards of Dark Blue Jaconets for Turbans in pieces of either 7, 14, or 21 yards long and 2 feet broad after being dyed.

Samples with breadth of material and price per yard distinctly marked thereon should be sent to the undersigned, and it should be stated within what period after receipt of order the material can be supplied. The prices quoted should be for delivery at Amraoti Railway Station.

C. T. LANE, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector-General of Police, H. A. D.

Amraoti, 27th February, 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th March, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 8th March, (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bundar Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND GULF PORTS.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th March, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
One Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes ..... each	0 10
Eighteen Penny do. do. ..... ,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do. ..... ,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY, CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,,	4 0
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,,	8 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c ..... ,,	13 8
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c. ..... ,,	27 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brush Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c. ..... ,,	68 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c. ..... ,,	6 0
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c ..... ,,	12 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c. ..... ,,	20 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes Colour, &c. ..... ,,	14 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes Colour, &c ..... ,,	32 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes Colour, &c ..... ,,	48 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALE OF TWO PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT BYCULLA.
NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the abovementioned two plots will be sold separately on a 99 years renewable lease by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on FRIDAY, the 5th March, 1886, at 1 p.m. (Gun-fire).

Plan of the plots can be seen, and the conditions of sale learnt at this office.

J. H. GRANT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 27th January, 1886.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 5 30-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts	1 6 ,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts ...	1 6 1-8 ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6 5-16 ,,

Sovereigns, Rs. 13-7-6 each

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on by the undersigned under the name of "DONALD HENESEY and COWPER" was DISSOLVED so far as the interest of the said RICHARD HENESSEY was concerned on the 1st day of November, 1884, and that the partnership thereafter carried on between the undersigned, JAMES DONALD and JOHN COWPER, under the said name of DONALD HENESEY and COWPER, has been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of February, 1886, and that the business of Engineers and Iron Founders heretofore carried on by them at the Ripon Iron Works, Frere Road, Bombay, will in future be continued by the undersigned JAMES DONALD alone at the same place under the name of DONALD and COMPANY.

JAMES DONALD.
RICHARD HENESSEY,
by his attorney G. Claridge,
JOHN COUPER.

Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

NOTE.—With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that Mr. JAMES DONALD alone is AUTHORIZED to collect the outstandings of the late firm of DONALD HENESEY and COWPER, and that he will discharge all debts due by the said firm.

JAMES DONALD.
RICHARD HENESSEY,
by his attorney G. Claridge,
JOHN COUPER.

AUCTION SALE
OF A VALUABLE HOUSE
IN MAIN STREET, POONA,
ON THE PREMISES
ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH MARCH 1886,
COMMENCING AT 4 P.M.
A GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTORS.

UNDER instructions from the Executors of the late REBECCA CORNISH, JAFFER JUSSUFF will submit to Public Auction on the above date all that piece or parcel of ground (subject to the usual conditions of Government) situated in Main Street, in the Cantonment of Poona, sub-district of Haveli, together with the house and out-houses, &c., standing thereon, and which is bounded on the north by a public cross-road, on the south by the bungalow of Mr. Nowrojee Khandallawala on the east by Main Street, and on the west by the bungalow of Mr. Mottabhoy.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase-money within 30 (thirty) days after the date of sale, when such titledeeds and documents as the Executors possess will be made over. Stamp paper, Registration and all other expenses connected with the transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

If the whole of the purchase money is not paid as above mentioned, the deposit money will be forfeited, and the house resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser who will be responsible for any loss, while he will have no claim to any profit that may accrue from such sale. Further particulars and conditions of sale will be given at the time of sale.

JAFFER JUSSUFF,
General Merchant, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

TREACHER AND CO. LIMITED.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy; and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF-HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY SEASON.
SHOW OF NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS in all DEPARTMENTS for the ensuing BOMBAY SEASON. Graceful and perfect fitting dresses are guaranteed, combined with moderate charges.

Inspection is respectfully invited. Patterns and estimates post-free.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. EAST STREET, POONA.

THERMOMETERS.

REGISTERING MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM SIXES.

	Rs. as.
Boxwood Scale, Black Japanned Metal case...	6 8
Hand-painted Opal Scale, Japanned case	10 0

BREWER'S THERMOMETERS.

Silver Metalled Scale, Enamelled Tube	
Japanned Metal case 8 in	2 0
Do. do. do. 10 in	2 8
Do. do. do. 12 in	3 0

BOXWOOD THERMOMETERS.

	Rs. as.
8 in. Enamelled Tubes	1 4
10 in. do. do.	2 0
Spare Thermometers for Syke's Hydrometers.	6 8

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Constricted Stem Magnifying front Registering	7 0
Constructed Stem Registering	4 0

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, (35 ESPLANADE-ROAD) BOMBAY.

CLARET IN WOOD.

WE are now receiving Stocks of our

MEDOC CLARET

IN HOGSHEADS OF ABOUT 48 GALLONS.
At Rs. 190 per Hogshead.
Subject to discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES and TRADERS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

LADIES' GLOVES!
LADIES' GLOVES!!
LADIES' GLOVES!!!

WHITE SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
CREAM SWEDE GLOVES, from 10 to 18 buttons.
TAN SWEDE GLOVES, from 8 to 18 buttons.
TAN KID GLOVES, from 4 to 10 buttons.
BLACK KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
WHITE KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.
CREAM KID GLOVES, from 4 to 12 buttons.

WE have just received a very large stock of LADIES' GLOVES, by far the largest ever before shown in Bombay, from the BEST MAKERS, and at moderate prices.

Gent's Tan Driving, Lavender, and White Kid Gloves, one and two buttons. Also Black Kid, 2 buttons.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE have just unpacked a fresh Consignment of SWISS CIGARS, expressly manufactured for us, selling at very low prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Ade Villar ..... Per Box	6 0	Corona ..... Per Box	5 0
Tabasca ..... ,,	7 0	Flonda ..... ,,	4 0
La Gaza ..... ,,	3 8	National ..... ,,	3 8
La Miranda ..... ,,	3 8	Bella Signora ..... ,,	2 0
Lavante ..... ,,	6 0	Aquilla De Ara ..... ,,	2 0
La Semiramis ..... ,,	6 0	Garfield ..... ,,	2 0
Granda Long ..... Pckt of 100	3 8	Amanda ..... ,,	2 0
Granda Court ..... ,,	3 8	Cordado Tabasca ..... ,,	3 8
Vevey Court ..... Pckt of 200	3 8	Las Palmas ..... ,,	2 0
Berttia ..... ,,	3 8	La Real ..... ,,	3 0
Cigarettes Havanas ..... ,,	6 0	Alsatia ..... ,,	3 0
Old England ..... Per Box	3 8	Patria ..... ,,	3 0
Vevey Long ..... Pckt of 100	3 8		

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to select the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders will receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.	...Rs. 50
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	... ,, 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	... ,, 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	... ,, 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	... ,, 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	... ,, 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	... ,, 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	... ,, 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marcks and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most careful treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

A PIANO FOR Rs. 300 CASH!!!
S. ROSE & CO. BOMBAY.
BIJOU OR STUDENTS'S PIANO.

CASE IS OF SOLID WOOD (no Veneer), specially selected to stand the Indian climate.
EBONIZED AND GOLD OR PLAIN MAHOGANY.
INTERIOR—Solid complete Iron Frame, with horizontal stringing.
ACTION is of the most simple kind, less liable to get out of order than the complicated actions generally sold with the more expensive Pianos; and should it in travelling or moving be disarranged, an amateur can easily remedy the defect. It is of the best material, secured throughout.
Tone and Touch are excellent.

COMPASS—Five Octaves (C to C) sufficient for the performance of accompaniments to Vocal Music, and of most Music arranged for the Piano.

Unnecessary expense in ornamentation has been spared. Durability and moderate price are the chief points studied in the manufacture of this Piano; and we can confidently state that for price and quality this Piano is without a rival in the Indian market.

SIZE—Length, 3ft. 3in.; height, 3ft. 7in.; depths from back to front, 1ft. 10in. Weight, about 160lbs

Price Rs. 320, Packed.

NEW PIANOS, each at...	Rs. 300, 450, 500, 600, 650, 750, 850, 900, 1,750.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS ...	from Rs. 300 to Rs. 750
HARMONIUMS ...	from Rs. 100 to Rs. 800
AMERICAN ORGANS ...	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 750

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.
ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality	45 0
Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	36 0
Moselle, Nonpareil, finest, extra quality	45 0
Moselle, Muscatel, very choice	36 0

Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.

STILL GERMAN WINES.	1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
Rudesheimer, mellow	32 0	24 0
Hochheimer, fine flavoured	26 0	22 0
Laubenheimer	21 0	23 0
Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	36 0	...

SHERRY.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
Amontillado, choice and superior ..... black capsule	40 0
Invalids', highly recommended ..... ,, ,,	30 0
Amoroso, full-flavoured grand Sherry ..... ,, ,,	30 0
Montilla, extra pale and very dry ..... ,, ,,	30 0
Manzanilla, light and very dry ..... red ,,	25 0
Pale, medium dry, very popular ..... yellow ,,	25 0
Vino de Pasto, pale and dry ..... pink ,,	22 0
A good ordinary Wine ..... white ,,	18 0

MARSALA.	
Marsala, virgin pale, finest ..... yellow capsule	18 8

MADEIRA.	
Madeira, E. I., very superior, 2 voyages ..... black capsule	42 0
Madeira, excellent wine ..... red ,,	36 0
Madeira, fine young wine ..... blue ,,	26 0

HUNGARIAN WINE.	
Carlowitz, superior selected ..... blue capsule	23 0
Carlowitz, very choice ..... red ,,	20 8

Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.

WHISKY.—SCOTCH.	
Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure, "Heart-Shaped Label"	25 0
Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky, Square Bottles	27 8
Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	40 0
Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	36 0
Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	21 0
Andrew Usher and Co., Old Vatted Glenlivet, "Special Reserve"	25 8
Old Vatted Glenlivet	23 4

WHISKY.—IRISH.	
Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	25 0
Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	21 0
Dublin Whisky Finest Old Irish, 3 Shamrocks	28 8
Fine Old Irish, 1 Shamrock	26 4

COGNAC.	
Red Capsule, good quality	26 0
Blue Capsule, "a capital peg Brandy"	29 0
White Capsule, "delicate flavour"	22 0
Yellow Capsule, "fine old soft, pale"	35 0
Black Capsule, "old pale, superior"	40 0
Black Capsule, "extra superior," rare, 20 years old	50 0
Lefavre Cognac ..... bisor and	15 8
Jean Sibadey's Brandy ..... gold sule	21 0

SPIRITS.	
Rum, finest old Jamaica ..... whit; sule	24 0
Rum, fine "Pineapple"	22 0
Gin, London Old Tom, first quality	23 8
Dry Gin	23 8
Geneva, in flasks, the best	19 0
Schnapps, Henke's Aromatic	19 8

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES ON APPLICATION.

MR. C. H. SAMSON, Architect and Diocesan Surveyor, of Taunton, Somerset, England, has a VACANCY in his office and house for an ARTICLED PUPIL, who would have unusual advantages for acquiring knowledge of the profession, with the comforts of a well-appointed home. The highest references will be given.—For terms apply to C. H. SAMSON, The Laurels, Taunton.

AT TONG WAH & Co., the best and cheapest CHINESE HOUSE in INDIA, can be had a large variety of superior CHINA TEAS, CHINESE CURIOSITIES of every description, CHINESE SILK CLOTH, &c., &c.

AN EARLY TRIAL SOLICITED.

No. 45, Waldevi-road.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held on SATURDAY, the 3th March, 1886, at 9 a.m., at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, from ay.

R. WALTER GOSTLING,
Honorary Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the undersigned DID, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rs. 14,600, being the 290th monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd Mar., 1886.

BEST WHITE.

MARCELLA COUNTERPANES,
6 ft. 9 in. by 5 feet 10in., Cash, Rs. 11-4.
9 ft. by 8 ft., Cash, Rs. 20.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 8 per share has been made PAYABLE on and after the 10th proximo, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 31st December last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 1st., until FRIDAY, the 12th proximo, both days inclusive. Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of Share Certificates on and after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES PEARSE,
Secretary & Manager.
Bombay, 1st March, 1886.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on 22nd March, 1886, for the supply of miscellaneous and other stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1886, up to the 31st March, 1887. The term "more" includ s the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, and obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted), from 10th to 18th March, 1886, between 10 & 11a. and 4 p.m.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of two Rupees for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, the 22nd March, 1886. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars obtainable from the undersigned.

T. WALKER, Lt-Col. R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.
Bombay Arsenal, 1st March, 1886.

HAM,
BACON,
AND
CHEESE.
A fresh supply just unpacked.

MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS-STREET.

OILMAN'S STORES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
From JOHN MOIR AND SON, Limited.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

MORENAS & Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS-STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby RE-INVITED for the following contracts in the Thana District for the period of one year from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887.

I. Removal of sand and clay from creeks and rivers except the following:—

"In Shahapur, the Tansa river, and all its tributaries."

"In Wada, the Tansa and its tributaries from the point where it enters the Taluka up to the village of Wardeh."

"In Bhiwandi, from the Tansa and its tributaries as far as Chinchawli and from Odas and its tributaries."

Tenders should be sent so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector at or before 1 o'clock p. m., Madras time, on the 11th March, 1886, at Thana.

Only those tenders will be received which will contain the conditions specified in the Notice, those having other conditions than those specified in the Notice will be disregarded.

Tender must be accompanied by a currency note of Rs. 100.

On failure to make the necessary deposit or to execute the Security Bond and agreement within 8 days of acceptance of tender the currency note accompanying the tender will be forfeited.

Conditions of sale can be ascertained in the Mamlatdars' and Mahalkaris' Katcheries, and any further information required may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

COOVERJEE COWASJEE,
Huzur Deputy Collector.
Thana Collector's Office, 2nd March, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHAH NAGINDASS HURJEEWANDASS (the mortgagee), SHAIK MOOSA ABDOOL LUTIFF, and ABDOOLLA BIN SHAIK MAHOMED ABDOOL LUTIFF, all of Bombay merchants, have agreed TO SELL all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort, in Nanabhoy-lane, on the north side of the public road in the Island of Bombay, and in the sub-district of the Registrar of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement 257 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the sweepers passage, on or towards the east by the property of Cooverjee Sorabjee Cooper, on or towards the south by the said Nanabhoy-lane, and on or towards the west by the property of Eduljee Bomanjee, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Jadabhoy Hormuzjee Gheesta, and other tenants, and are now in the occupation of Muncujee Furdoonjee Paruck, and other tenants, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue and Collectors Old No. 171, New No. 5,624, old Survey No. 1,133, and new Survey No. 9,338, and the said messuage tenement thereon, being now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6 and 7, and Wards No. 1,389. Any and all persons having any claims to the said hereditaments and premises by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us, the undersigned, within 15 days from the date hereof; a notice, otherwise the sale will be completed, and no claim will be heard thereafter.—Dated this 3rd day of March, 1886.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

CHEST EXPANDERS, PROTECTORS.

	Rs. as.
Ladies' Improved Chest Expanders or Braces with India-rubber Spring, for contracted Chest, round Shoulders, and to prevent stooping	4 0
Do. do. do. With Steel Plates	5 8
Gentleman's Improved Chest Expanders	5 0
Do. do. do. With Steel Plates	6 8
India-rubber covered with silk for Ladies for Gymnastic exercise from Rs. 2-12 to	5 0
CHEST PROTECTORS for Ladies and Gentlemen, best Lambswool, or Chamois Leather, single, small	1 0
Do. do. do- Medium.	1 8
Do. do. do. Large	2 0
Do. do. do. double Small	2 0
Do. do. do. Medium	3 0
Do. do. do. Large	4 0

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TOILET AND NURSERY POWDERS.
COOPER, MADON & Co.'s SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
In tins, Ans. 10 and Re. 1.
In packets Ans. 6 and Ans. 10.
GOSNELL'S EXTRA SCENTED MILLEFLEUR AND ROSE GERANIUM,
Ans. 6 and 12.
RIGAUD'S VALOUTINE POWDER,
As. 12, Re. 1-4, and 1-8.
RIGAUD'S POUDRE ROSEE,
Re. 1-4.
MATHEW'S FULLER'S EARTH,
As. 10.
RIMMEL'S RICE POWDER,
OR
POUDRE DE RIZ,
In Fancy Paper Boxes with puff complete, Re. 1,
RIMMEL'S VELVETIN,
Re. 1-8.
RIMMEL'S BLANC DE PERLE,
OR
MOTHER-O'-PEARL WHITE,
Ans. 12.
RIMMEL'S POUDRE DE FENILLES ROSE,
OR
ROSE LEAF POWDER,
Re. 1-4.
SAUNDERS'S BLOOM OF NINON,
OR
FACE POWDER,
White and Pink, each ans. 12.

COOPER, MADON, AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee .....MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 4TH MARCH.
4TH GRAND REMENYI CONCERT.
TO-NIGHT, AT 9. REMENYI, REMENYI, REMENYI, REMENYI TO-NIGHT, AT 9.
Will perform the following
VIOLIN SOLOS.
ALLEGRO MOLTO APPASIONATO ..... MENDELSSOHN.
(From the Concerto.)
Andalusian Dance and Love Duet .... } REMENYI.
Hymn to Liberty .....
Nocturne No. 4 (in A.) ..... FIELD.
Vals "Noble" ..... REMENYI.
Rondo "Papageno" ..... ERNST.
EDOUARD REMENYI
will be assisted by
MISS HATTIE B. DOWNING,
(SOPRANO) AND
MR. ISIDORE LUCKSTONE,
Solo Pianist.
Box Plan open at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, where seats may be reserved.
Manager ..... FRANK WESTON.
Avant Courier ..... J. J. FOSTER.

THE FIFTH GRAND
REMENYI CONCERT
will take place at the
TOWN HALL
ON
SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 6TH.
When the programme will consist entirely of
POPULAR MUSIC.
THE HOME MUSIC.
POPULAR NIGHT.
ENGLISH MUSIC.
IRISH MUSIC.
SCOTCH MUSIC.

GAIETY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, 20th. MARCH, 1886.
MONDAY, 22nd. MARCH, 1886.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
"THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR."
"THE BONNIE FISHWIFE."

NOTICE.

THE CLUB DANCE fixed for MONDAY, the 8th March, is POSTPONED till THURSDAY, the 11th idem.

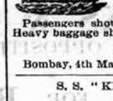
J. WATLEY,
Hony. Secy.

BUNGALOW No. 110, now in the occupation of Tarapurwalla, will be AVAILABLE from the 16th inst. Applications from GOVERNMENT SERVANTS to occupy it after the above date will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, PRESIDENCY, until the 12th instant. Rent, Rs. 35 per month.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1886.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE s.s. CLAN BUCHANAN will sail from BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct about the 31st March. This steamer has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is favorably known on the Calcutta line. The Saloon and State rooms are on the upper deck. Separate music and smoking rooms.
For rates of passage, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.



THE s. s. RYDAL HALL will sail for LIVERPOOL on morning of FRIDAY, 5th instant, from the A Shed, Prince's Dock.
Passengers should be on board not later than 8 a.m. Heavy baggage should be shipped to-day.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

S. S. "KIRBY HALL" ARRIVED 3RD MARCH, 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the hand-line aboard. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered in consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone-circle, Bombay, 3rd March, 1886.

THE s. s. "ATRATO" has arrived from LONDON, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING with DELIVERY ORDERS for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the departure of the steamer, in duplicates, otherwise none will be entertained.
Our surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
McCULLOCH & Co.,
Agents.
38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 3rd March, 1886.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on "Lower Road," Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of J. Westlake, Esq. Rent only, Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY
4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual sale at their room as follows:—
The property of a gentleman, containing a lot of English Law Reports, bound and half bound, of 1866-68.
Few lots of Law Books.
2 Dozen Water Filters at 2 and 3 gallons.
A consignment of K. O. patent stovese of German and American make, of latest improvement, suitable for family use.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

FOR SALE.

THE whole of the good will, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, dynamos, and appliances belonging to the Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, in liquidation, and being in Bombay, Madras, Rampur, Lahore, Surat, Broach and Calcutta, *together* with the Patent rights of the Company throughout the Bombay Presidency (with certain exceptions) and the lease of the Company's premises at Mody-bay will be sold by auction on MONDAY, the 8th March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises at Mody-bay.

IN ONE LOT.

The sale is by order of the Liquidators of the Company, and is on account of Messrs. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND and THAKORDAS WANDASS DWARKADASS, the first Purchasers.

Detailed particulars of the property and conditions of sale (one month's credit) may be obtained from C. E. ASHBURNER, Esq., Agent to the Liquidators at the company's premises, Mody-bay, and from Messrs WINTER and BURDEN, Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their office, 28, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 19th day of February, 1886.

WINTER & BURDEN.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK
Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairbarn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, THE STANLEY REECE'S PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 5; interleaved Re. 6-8.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET—From end of March to end of November or thereabouts, a large furnished house on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill—Apply to G. G., Office of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at CIVIL Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

WANTED, a JUNIOR CLERK, a quick writer and good accountant. Apply with copies of testimonials to MANAGER, Esplanade Hotel.

JUST UNPACKED.—Beautiful Boots and Shoes for Ladies and children. Satin slippers for Parsee ladies, very pretty.—At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a good COPYING CLERK, must be European, Portuguese, or Eurasian. Apply personally or by letter to Head Quarters, Bo. V. R. C.

ON VIEW, Mr. R. Branson's very valuable furniture, by "Wimbridge," C. Spring Barouche, pair of horses, &c., &c., at Breach Candy, opposite the Battery.

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS.—Wanted, first-class experienced SALESMAN; must know bazaar thoroughly. State age, salary, and experience to X. Y., care of this office.

FOR the hot season nothing would be better than a glass of Cold Drink, Cream, Soda, or Ice-cream which can be had, of the best quality, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

ARNOLD'S EMPORIUM and GENERAL AGENCY, 2, Meadow-street, Fort, invites offers for purchase of a large and well built upper-storeyed house in Mazagon. Further particulars on application.

FOR SALE, Clinker-built GIG 24ft. by 5ft. by 23in. copper fastened and brass kneed, with sailand fittings complete, quite new, built in January, 1886. Tonnage 2 30-100. Apply N. J., Office of this paper.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BODGER WARBURTON & Co., Wine and Spirit Importers, Military Square. Prices on application.

ROPES FOR SALE—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Bonee Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up. Charges moderate.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Club's. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

TRACER WANTED, used to Mechanical Engineering Drawings. Must be neat and quick at his work. Apply DRAWING OFFICE, *Bombay Gazette*.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirts Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

REMOVED to corner of Rampart-row, opposite the Entrance of Wales' Statue, under the Wellington Hotel.—KANNY & Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies' Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Meadow-street.

THE FITZGERALD HOTEL will be OPENED on the 10th March. Building thoroughly repaired. Wines and table first-class. See large advertisement to-morrow.

JUST RECEIVED Yarn Dyed Fast Color Khakee Serge, 54 inch width at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at J. A. LACKA, Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

THE most COMFORTABLE QUARTERS in the Fort, for two or three gentlemen with first-class table at No. 5, Sidon-road, Opposite High Court. Apply to E. A. WRAY.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francia and Fucile, No. 38, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Meadows-street, Bombay.

TICKETS for the performance at the ALFRED THEATRE on THURSDAY. Seasons Institute benefit. Reserve, 5; Second-class, 3; Back, Re. 1. See plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS.—Furniture covering, in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintzes etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 15, Marine-street.

TO make room for our NEW STOCK even our SPECIAL SELECTED GOODS are now being sold off at COST PRICE at our MARKET BRANCH.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

THE MUIR MILLS Co., Ld., Cawnpore, have always on hand a well assorted stock of lents of superior style and finish. For illustrated catalogues, estimates, and other particulars, apply to The Managing Director.

FOR SALE,—A small COW and CALF (said to be MALWA.) Cow gives 4 seers daily. Calf supposed to be about 4 months old. Parted with because OWNER has bought an Aden Cow. Price, Rs. 50. Apply to Rev. T. H. GREIG.

THALLINUM SULFURICUM, at Rs. 3-8 per tin of 1 oz. THALLINUM TARTARICUM, at Rs. 3 per tin of 1 oz. THALLINUM TANNICUM, at Rs. 2-8 per tin of 10 oz.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, B. A. H. 6 years old, 15 hands, very handsome, perfect charger, very quiet, stands any sort of firing, served in the last Soudan Campaign, believed to be sound. Any trial or examination allowed. Apply to Col WM. TMACOTT, Baroda.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Friday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co's Paints and Duresco of Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Soyssel's Asphalte, Gadivert's Carbolic Powder (5 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanized, Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

AMERICAN (Pickled) SALMON, 8 as. per lb. Digby Chicks, Dried Sprats, Yarmouth Bloaters.—PEARSE, Co. Apollo-street.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. KERBELA a new side light roomy Brougham, suitable for a pair or a single horse, by P. W. WATSON.
A new English-built Barouche and a Mail-phaeton by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A new English Victoria and some Dog-carts.
Some second-hand English-built Broughams, Victorias, Mail-phaetons.
And also some new sets of English single, double and four-in-hand harnesses, carriage lamps, dinner and toilet sets, iron single and double bedsteads, &c., &c.
For further particulars apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co, Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY STEAM SOAP & CANDLE WORKS COMPANY, Limited.

ARE PREPARED to receive offers for the LEASE of their Soap Factory at Mahim. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, No. 22, Esplanade Cross-road.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY
A SECRETARY for the Sukkur Municipality. Salary Rs. 400.
Only those who possess a competent knowledge of Municipal Engineering need apply, and preference will be given to a gentleman with special knowledge of Water and Drainage Works.
Applications will be received up to 15th March next, and should be addressed—President, Sukkur Municipality, Sukkur, Sind.
By order,
SCOTT McKENZIE,
Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Com.
Sukkur, 23rd February, 1886.

TO LET, FURNISHED WITH LAMPS, GLASS AND CROCKERY COMPLETE.

SHEDDEN HOUSE, OOTACAMAND.
ONE of the best houses on the Nilgiris, contains Hall, dining and drawing rooms, five bed-rooms, five dressing and six bath-rooms, and with extensive stabling and out-offices.
Apply to H. W. BLISS, Madras C.S., Ootacamand.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
IGATPURI HOTEL.
THE NEW CATERER of the Igatpuri Government Travellers' Bungalow has a spare Bungalow comfortably furnished and commanding a fine view, in a healthy and breezy situation on Church Hill at Igatpuri, specially prepared for visitors to the delight-ful Hill Station, only 85 miles from Bombay, and within easy distance of the Railway Station. Terms moderate. Apply to
COWASJEE NANABHOY.
P. S.—This Hotel will be opened on 1st March, 1886.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.
JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

		Rs.	as.
BOILED BEEF	2 lb Tin each	1	0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	"	1	0
Do. MUTTON	"	1	2
ROAST BEEF	"	1	2
ROAST MUTTON	"	1	2
BEEF SAUSAGES	"	1	2

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.
PEARSE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 10 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system become less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Thorough preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. (in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen, of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in four-in-hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for four-in-hand driving.
Drawings and estimates sent on application.
S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.
201 Mount Road, Madras.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
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THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.
QUARTS .....Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 29-8 per d z.
PHIPSON & Co.
LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

LIST of WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned:—

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
CLARET St. Chrystoly	Per doz. Qts.	12	13
Do.	Per 2 doz. Pts.	14	15
St. Estéphe	Per 1 doz. Qts.	14	15
1873 Chateau Larose	Per doz Qts.	22	24
HOCK Hochheimer	" "	24	26
Rüdesheimer Berg	" "	28	31
MOSELLE Moselblümchen	" "	14	15
Graacuer	" "	16	17
Piesporter	" "	18	20
Berncastler	" "	20	22
GIN Danish Gin per case of 15 flasks		14	15
BEER Vienna Lager a fine beer (Gold Medal Paris Exhibition 1885).			
per case of 4 doz.	Qts.	22	24
Do. do. " 8 "	Pts.	28	31
Pilsener " 4 "	Qts.	20	22
Do. do. " 8 "	Pts.	26	28

CASH rates Charged if paid within a month. Apply to C. FLEMING, & Co., 12, Meadow-street.

WINES FOR SALE, shipped by Messrs. BARTON & Co., London, and obtainable at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Qts. per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. per 2 doz. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE, Perrier Jouët & Co.'s		
" B" brand Reserve Cuvée	57 0	61 0
And in Magnums at Rs. 114 per dozen.		
SPARKLING MOSEL & Nonpareil	40 0	44 0
SPARKLING HOCK, Brut "B" brand	42 0	46 0
SHERRY, Pale Dry Montilla	27 0	"
CLARET, Langoiran	12 8	14 0
St. Estephe	13 8	15 8
Chateau Leoville (bottled 1878)	20 0	"
BRANDY, Barton's Old Cognac	34 8	"
Courvoisier's	24 0	"

Terms:—Net Cash. All the above are supplied to the local and up-country Clubs and to numerous Messes.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1886.

FOR BARODA AND DISTRICT.
PURE (Kangra Valley) HOLTA TEAS.
SINCE we established ourselves as SOLE AGENTS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, our Teas are supplied to Messes and Gentry, and are acknowledged by them as SUPERIOR and UNSURPASSABLE TEAS, of which a great desideratum has been felt for a long time past. We STRONGLY recommend our SUPERIOR Teas to those who have not tried them as yet.
Price-list on application.
MANECKJI JAMSHEDJI & Co.,
Sole Agents, Camp Baroda.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.
BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS	Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS	The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS	By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roe nisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS	By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS	By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS	On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS	Sympathetic Grand Squares, Obl

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Khalif (s), from Cardiff; Atrato (s), Antwerp; and Kirby Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Adria (s), for Aden, Jeddia, and Hoodeida; Clan Monroe (s), Genoa and Carthagina; Bhundara (s), Galle; and Birdhana (s), Coast and Calcutta.

FAIR.—The Maha Shivirathri fair will be held to-day at Walkeshwar.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 27th ult., shows a decrease of Rs. 70,061 in receipts.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The return of traffic for the week ending 20th ult. shows an increase of Rs. 13,952 in receipts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Surat entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Atrato yesterday. The s.s. Dragomon left it on Tuesday, and the Clan Monroe yesterday.

FATALITY TO A PASSENGER.—A passenger on board of one of the steamers plying between Bombay and Goa was recently thrown over board by a gush of wind and drowned.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Poseidon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m., on Friday, the 5th instant.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of February was 2,212, out of which 415 were new admissions, the daily average being 79.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY AT KURRACHEE.—Mr. Edulice Dinshaw, of Kurrachee, has founded a large public dispensary in that town, and has given Rs. 30,000 to the Parsee *Nassasaur* Fund.

LOST PROPERTY.—Shaik Gomer Enoos, living at Chunchpogoly, has reported to the police that he had dropped a purse containing four currency notes for Rs. 10 each, and small change, somewhere between the Fort and Kalbadevie, on Tuesday.

A SON ROBBING HIS MOTHER.—A Hindoo lad, named Dungoo Sitaram, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Desahoy Framjee of stealing two currency notes for Rs. 10 each, the property of Suckoo, his mother. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ALFRED THEATRE.—As has been already announced, the Alfred Dramatic Company will perform to-night a play entitled "The Demon's Trick," when H. E. Lord Reay and Lady Reay are expected to be present. The performance is for the benefit of the Seamen's Institute.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,642. Of these 856 were new admissions, consisting of 233 Hindoos, 231 Mussulmans, 51 Parsees, 15 Christians, and 5 of other castes. The average daily attendance was 58·64.

FIRE.—On Tuesday afternoon, smoke was observed issuing from one of the out-houses in the compound of the bungalow of Mr. Warden, Judge of the Small Causes Court. The door was broken open, and a bundle of soiled linen was discovered in flames, the dhoby having locked the bundle in his room at 6 o'clock that morning and gone out. The damage is estimated at Rs. 170.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT OF A GOANESE WITH A PARSEE GIRL.—Dirjeebhoy Framjee Cooper, a clerk in the Sheriff's Office, reported to the police at 1 a.m., yesterday, that his daughter, named Almai, 17 years of age, had eloped with a Goanese servant named Antone. The couple left the complainant's houses at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, to go to a relative's house, and has not been heard of since.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo burning-ground, Sonapore, on the body of Succaram Koosa, aged 6 years. On the 4th ultimo, deceased sustained severe burns about his body, by his clothes having accidently caught fire, while he was warming himself. He died from its effects on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—Dr. Cook presided yesterday at the meeting of the Town Council. The members present were:—Colonels Merewether and Robinson, Captain Morland, Messrs. Grattan Geary, Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, N. N. Khotis, R. M. Sayani, Dosabhoy Framjee, Dadabhai Nowrozji, and M. A. Banaji. The greater part of the meeting was occupied by a discussion respecting the demolition of certain buildings.

REPORTED THEFT.—Abdool Rhamon Dawood, employed in Abdool Rhamon's stables, Belasis Road, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of a wooden box, containing wearing apparel, currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 64-8. Upon enquiries, the box with a portion of the wearing apparel, was found broken open in a tank in the compound of the adjoining stables. A man named Syed Mahomed Syed Balla, employed in the same place, has been arrested on suspicion.

STEALING A BOTTLE.—Bugwan Bao was charged by Inspector Rennie before Mr. Ryan yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, with stealing an empty soda-water bottle. It appeared that the bottle belonged to a Parsee pedlar hawker, who was lying asleep with his wares and the bottle at his feet. The accused passing by noticed the bottle, and walked away with it. The hawker, who happened to awake just at this moment, arrested the prisoner and gave him in charge of a sepoy. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

NEW READING-ROOM AT CAVEL.—The opening ceremony of the Cavel Catholic Reading Room and library took place on Sunday last, under the presidentship of Bishop Meurant. The new building, which has been erected for the purpose, was very much crowded, and was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The people of Cavel must think themselves very lucky, and should thank Messrs J. D. D'Almeida and A. Gonsalves for the active interest they have taken in procuring the necessary funds, erecting a very airy building, and throwing it open to the seekers of knowledge. The library contains a goodly collection of books.—[*Communicated.*]

THEFT.—Bhickoo Ragoo, a lad aged 15 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr Desahoy Framjee of stealing two gold ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs 42, the property of Nurbada, woman from her house at Mahaluxmee. The accused who lived in the same chawl as the complainant broke into her room while she was away on a visit to Panwell on the 23rd ult., and stole the property, burying the ornaments underground, and appropriating the cash to his own use On the theft being reported to the police, the accused was suspected, and subsequently produced the gold ornaments from the place where he had concealed them. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes with a cane.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—Orders have been issued for the immediate construction of a line of telegraph from the station of Nandgaum to Aurungabad. Half the cost will be borne by His Highness Government, and half by the revenues of the Berars. This arrangement appears to us to be a distinction without a difference. We fancy that the recent disturbance at Aurungabad has impressed the authorities with the necessity of putting that place into direct telegraphic communication with the capital. Now a message has to be carried from Nandgaum by the ordinary tappal, a distance of 57 miles.—*Deccan Times.*

THE MALABAR COFFEE COMPANY.—A meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday, at the office of Mr. J. Macfarlane, the liquidator, for the purpose of hearing the account of the liquidation, &c. Mr. Framjee Cawasjee Banaji presided. The liquidator gave an account, which was considered satisfactory. On the motion of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, seconded by Mr. A. McLaggan, it was resolved "That this meeting is satisfied with the accounts and the explanation given by the liquidator, and considers the balance in hand, Rs. 1,615-5, should be handed over to the Accountant-General with a copy of the account and list of unclaimed dividends and that the thanks of the meeting be given to the liquidator for the trouble he has taken about the affairs of the company." The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Inspector Young, at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, charged Crishna Sowlia with attempting to rob Rs. 40 from Gurwasdas Jugjivan, a Bania. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant was passing along one of the roads near the Prince's Dock with a few friends. The accused, who was standing behind a cart, suddenly rushed on him and struck him on the head with a stick. He had a box in his hand, and dropped it. His companions raised a shout for a policeman and the accused collared a rascoose, who was doing duty at a godown, seized him. Prisoner was then taken to the station, and identified as the person who struck the complainant. The accused pleaded not guilty, and averred it was some one else who dealt the blow and ran away. He was running after him to assist in his seizure, when he was stopped by the rascoose. The charge being proved his Worship sentenced him, to two years' hard labour, he being a noted gamester.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—MARCH 3

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following among other business was disposed of:—

RE AMIRCHUND LALCHUND.—Mr. Macpherson, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, as the account sales of goods consigned to England had not yet been made up. An extension for four months was granted.

RE MOTIJAN, WOMAN.—A rule *nisi* had been granted in this case calling upon Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy, the proprietor or manager of a theatrical company, and a Mahomedan bailiff of the Small Causes Court, to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court for arresting the insolvent while she was proceeding one evening to perform at the Hindoo Theatre, notwithstanding the fact that an interim order of the Court was shown them.

Mr. Lang, for the parties in contempt, applied for a week's adjournment, as the insolvent had instructed her solicitors to prepare affidavits, copies of which had not been furnished to his clients in time.

Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, had no objection; and the application was granted.

RE MICHAEL ARKIN.—Mr. Ardashir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was not opposed and was granted.

RE HURBHUM NURSEY.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE BEJONJEE PESTONJEE KHARAS.—Mr. Ardashir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' time to file the schedule, His Lordship granted a month only.

RE EDULJEE DADABHOY BENGALEE.—On the application of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE J. S. BAILEY AND H. H. BAILEY.—The question raised in this case was whether the G. I. P. Railway Company should not hand over to the Official Assignee the provident fund money standing to the credit of the first insolvent, of which the company were merely trustees. Mr. Goune, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the Railway company, applied for a postponement. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson who, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for Rakirjee Murwanjee, a creditor, had no objection; and a postponement was granted.

RE EDWARD J. S. SHREWSBURY.—This insolvent is also in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and the same question as in the last case arose here. Mr. Goune applied for an adjournment of the hearing to which Mr. Vicajee, who appeared for Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy, a creditor, had no objection, on condition that the Company did not part with the money in their hands.

The Judge said he could not issue an order to the Company, who were no parties to the matter, and were only stake-holders.

The hearing of the petition was postponed.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Ramchunder Ganesh Bandulkur; Nappoo Narayen Eugolee; Mia Moomimbhoy Abdulabhoy, Bomonjee Jamsetjee Aspar; Wittoo Annajee Gorkar; Amirsaheb Ahmedsaheb Daniee; Gulbomajee Moolla Dawoodbhoy; Esmail Hoosein; and Mahomed Rahimtoola.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.—MARCH. 3.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.

A FORGED BIRTH REGISTER.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* PARVATGAVDA BASANGAVDA.

In this case the prisoner was tried before Mr. Johnston, Session Judge of Dharwar, who, differing from the assessors, convicted him of using as genuine a forged birth register, and of abetment of the forgery of a birth register, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The register contained a forged entry of the birth of a boy named Sadasia Sankapa in the year 1867. The entry was in different ink from the heading of the form. If it was not forged, the boy would now be 18 years and 9 months old, while the Civil Surgeon considered that his age was at the outside 13. Within the immediate, who considered the boy could be only 12 or 13, and would not accept his release in respect of a field, the accused said that the boy, though he looked small, was of full age. He also said that the birth register was sent for, the unanimdar would be satisfied.

Their Lordships, on a review of the proceedings, reversed the conviction and sentence for the abetment of forgery, and acquitted the accused of that offence. The conviction on the other head of the charge was confirmed, but their Lordships reduced the sentence from five to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

SALE OF AMMUNITION WITHOUT A LICENSE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MASUM JAN MAHOMED.

The accused was tried before Mr. Joshi, first class Magistrate, Dhulia, for selling and possessing ammunition without a license, and was fined Rs. 25 for each offence, with the alternative of a month's simple imprisonment. The papers in the case were sent to the High Court by Mr. H. E. Winter, District Magistrate of Khandesh, who was of opinion that the conviction and sentence were bad. As Khandesh was not a district to which section 32, clause 2, of Act No. XX. of 1878 applied, sanction for the prosecution of the accused, under section 19, should have been applied for under section 29 of the Act.

Their Lordships annulled the conviction and sentence, and directed the return of the fine if paid.

DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* BALLIA DHARMA AND ANOTHER.

The accused, both young men, were tried before Mr. Parsons, Session Judge of Tanna, on a charge of rape against Nira, a married woman, aged 16 years. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Ganeshan Nilkunt, appeared for the accused; and Mr. Enduranee, acting Government Pleader, for the Crown. The jury unanimously found the two accused guilty of using criminal force, intending to outrage the complainant's modesty, but not guilty of committing or attempting to commit rape. The Session Judge refused to accept this verdict, for, in his opinion, the evidence showed that rape was intended and was perpetrated.

Their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case and the arguments of counsel into consideration, acquitted both the prisoners, and ordered them to be discharged.

GOVERNMENT APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF THE PERIM CASE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* MUNGUL TEKCHAND.

The accused in this case was, in September 1885, tried before Brigadier-General Hogg, Political Resident and Sessions Judge, Aden, for having murdered, at Perim, private Soojanah, of the 4th Regiment Bombay Rifles, the same regiment to which the accused belonged; and was, on his own plea of guilty, sentenced to be hanged. Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Jardine, on the case coming before the High Court, annulled the sentence on the ground, among others, that Act II. of 1864 had not been extended to the Island of Perim. The Bombay Government thereupon addressed the Government of India with a view to the immediate extension of the Act to Perim. Meantime, Brigadier-General Hogg was instructed to detain the prisoner in custody, being further told, should the Government of India sanction the extension, to retry the prisoner with the least possible delay. In reply, General Hogg informed Government that to retry the prisoner at Aden, it would be necessary to bring thirteen witnesses of the 4th Bombay Native Infantry from Mhow to Aden, and suggested that the case should be transferred, under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to some court in India.

On a petition of the Government of Bombay, Mr Padurang, acting Government Pleader, accordingly applied to their Lordships to-day to direct the case to be transferred to the Sessions Court of Aden or to the High Court for trial. Their Lordships, after hearing from Mr. Pandurang the circumstances under which the application was made, took time to consider their decision.

APPEALS IN THE BROACH RIOTS CASE.

THE papers in the case of Lakha Khusal, Ramchunder Jijashunker, and Jamia Ragha, the chief of the Broach rioters, who were sentenced to death, have come to the High Court for confirmation of the sentences. All the other prisoners, who were sentenced to transportation for life, about fifty, have appealed to the High Court against the convictions and sentences passed upon them. The papers, which form a thick volume, are in circulation among the judges. The accused are charged as follows:—Firstly, with being members of an unlawful assembly, and being armed with deadly weapons, having committed riot, their common object being to overawe by criminal force the Collector and other public servants, stationed at Broach, in the exercise of their lawful powers; to rob the Government treasury, and to commit other offences, and thereby committing an offence under section 143 of the Indian Penal Code. Secondly, while they all were committing the above riot, they committed murder by causing the deaths of Mr. W. B. Prescott, and Ramjankhan Lalkhan, constable, an offence which they knew to be likely to be committed in the prosecution of their common object; and thereby they had all committed an offence under section 302.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 2nd March, 1886.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·888
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	67·3
Relative humidity of Air	·667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	85·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·7
General Directions of Wind*	NNW. NNE. NNW. NW. NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	316

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday in the rooms at 6, Apollo-street, and was largely attended. Dr. D. Macdonald took the chair. The following new members were elected:—Captain G Wilson, Mr D Morris, Mr J H C Dunsterville, Mr G J R Rayment, Dr Gaye, Mr E M Walton, Major W L Basset, R E, Mr G H R Hart, Miss Hart, Mr G Fletcher, Mr J Anderson, Captain T R M Macpherson, Dr Henderson, Colonel Westmacott, Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee, Mr D B Maistry, and Mr C C Mehta.

The following additions made to the Society's collections, since the last meeting, were duly acknowledged:—

Contributions.	Description.	Contributor.
126 Species of ants and wasps.	from Calcutta.	Mr G A J Rothney.
Several black buck heads and birds' skins.	from Ahmedabad.	Col J Hills, RE.
Skull of hippopotamus.	from Zanzibar.	Mr F D Parker.
1 Snake.	Echis carinata.	Mr D E Aitken
1 Indian Monitor.	Varanus dracona.	Dr Kirsikar.
1 Salamander.	Grus Antigone.	Mr John Griffiths.
A quantity of mussels and sponges	Bombay Harbour.	Miss Walke.
A quantity of polyps.	Do.	Mr W W Squire.
Fresh water sponges.		Mr W Gleadow.
4 Lizards (alive).	Uromastix hardwickii.	Mr R M Dixon.
5 Snakes.	Silybura brevis.	H M Phipson.
	Chersydrus granulatus.	Do.
	Gongylophis conicus.	Do.
	Zamenis fasciolatus.	Do.
	Lycodon aulicus.	Do.

Minor contributions from Messrs. H. W. Barrow, H. B. Mactaggart, J. Bristed, W. A. Collins, Thos. Lidbetter, J. D' Aguiar, Major Kirkwood, and Captain Miller.

Additions to the Library.—Cyclopædia of India, 3 vols. (Balfour) from W. Sinclair, C.S. Asiatic Society's Journal for 1885, from the Secretary, Calcutta. Two panthers, 2 sambhurs, a cheetul and a black buck, mounted by the Society's taxidermists, for up-country correspondents were also exhibited.

Mr. E. H. Aitken announced that, as he was about to leave Bombay, he was obliged to resign the position of honorary secretary, but expressed a hope that he would still be able to contribute to the Society's columns. The chairman proposed a special vote of thanks to Mr. Aitken for the energetic manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of honorary secretary since the establishment of the Society. The vote on being put to the meeting was received with applause and carried unanimously.

Mr. H. M. Phipson was then elected honorary secretary.

Mr. E. H. Aitken read an interesting paper on the classification of insects, pointing out the characteristics of the different orders and describing their development. The metamorphosis of the dragonfly was most happily illustrated by the opportune appearance of one of these insects in the winged condition from the pupa state during the course of the lecture.

Mr. Scandale exhibited some curiously formed horns of the Cashmere stag, and a fine head of the musk deer.

THE LATE GENERAL WILSON.

The *Pioneer* gives the following sketch of the late General Wilson's career in India, written, as it explains, in anticipation of his departure from India:—

In the summer of 1838 when Lord Auckland was hesitating over the tripartite treaty with Ranjit Singh and Shah Suja, which resulted in the disastrous story of the first Afghan expedition, the usual indent of direct cadets landed at Calcutta and started for their several destinations up-country by the slow and toilsome modes of progression which were then in vogue. Among the party was a relative of the Governor-General, a young officer, who, if he could have been induced to show the same zeal and enthusiasm for the native languages which he reserved for his gun and his billiard cue, would probably have derived some substantial recognition of his connection with the head of the Government at Calcutta. As it was, a rough apprenticeship awaited the lad in two successive hot weather campaigns with the Bundelas in Bundelkund, where the operations were of the old school of marches and countermarches, with little regard to the season, and prolonged by the equipment of the day, the troops being only provided with flint and steel muskets, which, when they could be got off, were harmless at any range beyond a hundred and twenty paces, the weapons used at the now forgotten engagements of Charjaon and Punwari in 1841 and 1842, where Ensign Wilson underwent his baptism of fire, to which, indeed, he seemed to take kindly, for he was mentioned in despatches as having distinguished himself. By this time he had established a reputation for never being ill, never shunning hard work or exposure, and never making excuses, and thus, though the junior officer of his regiment, not given to study and still less to any culture of the pen, and in spite of his failure to qualify in the languages, he was selected for the adjutancy of his regiment, which he held for nearly seven years until he was promoted. Such was his unostentatious but formidable campaign which awaited him in the second Sikh War, when as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 13th N. I., he shared in the gallant action of Ramnagar, and the passage of the Chenab, and afterwards in the decisive action of Gujerat

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

The directors of the Bank of Bombay at their usual weekly board meeting this afternoon, advanced their rates of interest and discount one per cent., making their minimum on Government Paper 7 per cent. per annum. The character of the last weekly return scarcely warranted anticipations of this movement, and we can only presume that the demands on the Bank since Saturday have been specially heavy. A rise to the same level did not take place last year till 27th April.

The commercial telegrams from home to-day, except in the one item of Cotton, show little change of any kind. The London Stock Exchange quotations come unaltered throughout, Consols remaining at 101⅛ and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102¼.

In Seeds prices in London yesterday were all as previously quoted. Wheat was dull, although in Liverpool Reuter quotes No. 1 Soft White 1d. per cental higher.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed strong for Americans, which were 1-16d. higher on the spot and 1-64d. in arrivals, but Surats were quiet, and the sales were only 400 out of a total of 10,000 for the day. In New York values were unaltered at 8⅞ cents for ready and 9·19 cents per lb. for July delivery. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date were as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Tuesday's Receipts	13,000	11,000	12,000
Four days do.	34,000	30,000	35,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,515,000	4,397 000	4,338,000

Cotton here to-day has been firmer in tone, owing to the Liverpool advices, and sellers are asking an advance of Re. 1 per candy, but this has merely had the effect of stopping business, as exporters decline to raise their figures. Nor so far as we can learn, have they inducement to do so, as the offers they are receiving from Europe are no better, and in Liverpool arrival prices are unchanged. Business has apparently been done in Fine Broach with the fully good clause, March-April shipment, Canal, at 4½d. per lb. delivered terms which shows a loss on to-day's price here of 1-16d. per lb., or without including anything for commission in the calculation, so that some operators at all events have little faith in the bottom having yet been reached.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain without noticeable alteration.

FREIGHTS are steady but not very active. A steamer has been berthed for Marseilles, late March loading, at 18s. 9d. per ton, and business has been done for Liverpool, May loading, at 20s. Wheat 22s. 6d. Cotton for Hull, March loading, at 18s. 9d. Generally quotations ready are :—

	Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool ..... Ready	16-3	
London ..... "	20	
Open Charter ..... "	19 9 to 20	
Havre ..... "	20	
Dunkirk ..... "	18-9 to 20	
Antwerp ..... "	18-9 to 20	
Marseilles ..... "	18-9 to 20	
Trieste and Venice.. ..... "	27-6 at 2s.	

EXCHANGE has been rather quieter if anything. The Banks have shown less willingness to sell, partly perhaps owing to the usual desire to wait for the result of the weekly biddings in London for Council, but mainly from the difficulty they experience in getting cover with the limited number of private bills offering. Closing rates ready are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 31-32d. to 1s. 6d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16d. "
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d. "
Credits "	1s. 6 5-32d. "
Francs "	1 91¼d. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak for Fours at Rs. 97⅞ to 7-16 ready and forward. Fours-and-a-half are scarce, and still command Rs. 101.

SHARES.—The only movement to-day has been in Spinning and Weaving Mills, which are again active with an advance of Rs. 5 to 10 per share all round.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.	20,000		all	2½ p.ct.	713xd
Bank of Bombay	42,000	Rs.	all	10 do.	821
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	5 do.	567½
Bank of Madras		500			
		500			
EXCHANGE BANKS.	10,000	£	£		
Agra Bank			1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B.	6,000	100	all	17½ do.	466
Corporation					
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	110
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	4100	..	..	4142-5
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ..	..	4100	..	..	4153

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 o.	200
	750	200	150		150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Laxly Co. Ld.	2,625	200	105	Rs. 2	15½
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c.	
Do. New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.c.	75
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	500	500	15 p.ct.	710
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	..	3 0
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	125
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,250xd
Do. (2nd issue)....	2,000	62	375	45	800xd
Do. (3rd issue)....		62	375	..	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	34
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100		115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 25	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5		18½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. s	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	332
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	10	80		85
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	32	3½	41
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7	71 to 72
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		2
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s	91
Port Canning Co. ..	8,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,62
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Scoundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 8	8
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	1½
Treacher & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	50	500	Rs. 110	1,155
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	900	175	100	12 p.c	128
M. M. Mody & Co.....	2,000	200	200	0	205

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE schooner Gitana, 61 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Capt W Britten, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steam-ship Simoom, 1,350 tons Captain T Pale, sails to-day for Genoa with a general cargo.

THE brig Thanalukshmy, 167 tons, Nacoda, sails to-day for Calicut and Quilon with a cargo of salt.

THE Clan Monroe, 1,436 tons, Captain R H Beteley, cleared yesterday for Genoa and Carthagina with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Kirby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain G D Pearse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Abrato, 2,066 tons, Capt G R Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp (30th Jan), via Malta and Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Khalif, 1,491 tons, Captain A Nash, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (1st Feb) with a cargo of 2,451 tons coal ; she is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Sirdhana, 1,972 tons, Captain J B Mackey, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Albert LeMarre, Mr Taylor and 3 children and 2 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	Khalif (s)	Nash.....	Cardiff, Feb. 1.
	Abrato (s)	Gordon	Antwerp, Jan. 30.
	Kirby Hall (s)	Pearse	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Adria (s)	Raffin	Aden, Jedda, &c.
	Clan Monroe (s) ..	Beteley	Genoa & Carthagina
	Bhundara (s	Britten	Galle.
	Sirdhana (s)	Mackay	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Brig Thanalukamy, Nacoda, for Calicut and Quilon.
Steamer Simoom. Pale, for Genoa.
Schooner Gitana, Nacoda, for Tuticorin.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Surat, for China, &c.
" Burmah, for K. Coasts and Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
26 Goalpara (s) ..... Windebank.. Bombay, Feb. 15.
" Vesta (s) ..... Rawlings ..... Liverpool, Dec. 9
" Battle Abbey ..... Banks..... New York, Oct. 18.
27 Mangalore ..... Parry ..... Mauritius, Dec. 16.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FROM LONDON.

Kerbella s—29 packages provisien, W Watson and Co ; 61 cases candles, H Raichund.
Clyde s—8 cases cheese, Khan Md Peerbhoy ; 8 cases color, T Farjoolabhoy.
Brankelow s—5 casks glassware and medicine, H Mooljee.
Marlborough s—8 cases eau-de-cologne, John S Edulbee and Co ; 50 cases matches, T Sultanally ; 80 kegs paint of sorts, E E Kurwa ; 13 packages printing paper, Supt B E S Press ; 11 cases and 15 drums varnish and 50 drums turpentine, A H Chandabhoy ; 100 kegs zinc paint, H Shaikh Adam.
Caribace s—5 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—100 bundles bar iron, K Mamedally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—42 bales wool and 58 bales cotton, G Kesowji ; 31 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co ; 28 bales wool, G Bharmull ; 110 bales rags, Baggee Heerji ; 75 bales cotton waste and 67 bales cotton fly, K Damanji ; 100 bales hemp, V Veerji ; 330 cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jaithana ; 49½ cwts myrabollams, C Nursee ; 20 bales rags, G Dwarkadass ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 35 bales rags, M Khimji ; 50 bales cotton, B and A Hormarji ; 51 bales cotton, M Hunsraj ; 50 bales cotton, K Sewji.
Bolgravia s—160 bales cotton, D Heerjee ; 109 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 10 bales wool, S Hasson ; 562 cwts myrabollams, K Luckmidass ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Rytheil and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 70 bales wool, H Corji ; 33 bales wool, C Hajeebhoy ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass ; 6,003 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 cwts myrabollams, R Visram ; 275 cwts myrabollams, A Welljee.

FOR LONDON.

Siam s—450 cwts myrabollams Khimji and Co.
Myanza s—23½ cuts ivory, T Topen ; 42 cwts moyi teeth and 210lbs. tortoise shells, Essa Thamer ; 252 cwts olibanum, A Welljee ; 6 bales skins, W Poonja and Co ; 7 bales hides, B Esmail and Co ; 15 cwts capilla, Cooper, Madon and Co ; 14 cwts fish maws, D Peerbhoy.
Flamsteed s—160 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HULL.

Stella s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 4,312 cwts linseed, Remington and Co ; 4,023 cwts linseed, and 1,999 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,071 cwts linseed, Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Abana s—800 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Knight Errant s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,010 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingelly-seed, 120 cwts myrabollams and 37 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.
Olympia s—6,100 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co ; 9 bales hemp, Punnett and Co ; 503 cwts myrabollams, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Simoom s—150 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Auretta s—510 bales cotton and 999 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 85 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

County of York s—52 bales cotton, H A Kazroonee ; 200 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 7,775 cwts rapeseed and 800 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 5 bales skins, F Hurst.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengore Head s—300 cwts mowra seed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,125 cwts mowra seed, D H Khan and Co ; 4,000 cwts castor seed, George Lockhart and Co ; 6,00 ; cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Auretta s—10,588 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 1,001 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lilburn Tower s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinners and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 55 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lilburn Tower s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana s—64 bales cotton, R Lundmondass.

FOR KOBE.

Poseidon s—50 bales twist, T, Hukmichund ; 25 bales twist, H Ramgopal.
Surat s—25 bales twist, the Anglo Indian S and W Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Surat s—2½ cwts ivory, H M Hussan.

FOR HONGKONG.

Paseidon s—81 bales cotton, G Lachmondass ; 66 bales cotton, D P Mamajee ; 607 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Surat s—108 bales twist, R S Woonwalla ; 25 bales twist, the National S and W Co ; 185 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, 15 cwts sharkfins, 2½ cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo ; 45 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 2 cases writing paper, G A Allybhoy ; 10 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 11 chests opium, F N Postwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Surat s—568 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 315 bales twist and 40 bales piece good, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, S Abraham ; 10 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 100 cwts sandalwood and 250 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Hussey, Maj. Bo 2nd Lanc on leave, from Neemuch.
Davis, Surg-Major, Bl 4th Sikh Infy, on leave, from Kohat.

MARCH 3.

Pryce, Capt, Bl 3rd Dr Gds, on leave, from Deolali.
Shuckbergh, Major, Bl, Norf Regt, on leave, from Sitapur.
Nicholson, Major. Bl. Assist Adjt Gl, R E, on duty, from Simla.
Addison, Surg, Bo M S, on duty, from Nusseerabad.
Elliott, Capt. Bo Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Adam, Lt-Col, Bo. Dy Qr Mr Gl, on duty, from Sholapore.
Richards, Major, Bl Leicestershire, on private affairs, from Lucknow

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 2.

Fox. Major. Bl Rl Engrs, on furlough, to England.

MARCH 3.

Werge. Capt. Bo S C. on duty, to Satara.
Money. Capt. Bl. on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Poole, Lt-Col, 5th Bo Lt Infy, from leave, to Mhow.
Barry, Surg-Major, Bo M S, from leave, to Deesa.
Stock, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd P W O Gre, on leave, to Poona.
Richards, Major, Bl 2nd Leicestershire, on privilege affairs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS,

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.,

B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 4th March, 1886.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 6th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p. m. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements, to be worn. Members who are at the Tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-30 p.m., and those met on their way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own Tram fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors. The movements to be done at inspection parade will be practised. It is particularly requested that all members of the Corps will do their utmost to attend.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. on Monday next, the 8th instant.

It is requested that all who wish to appear before the Board of Examination for certificates, at the approaching inspection will send in their names to Head-quarters as early as possible.

There will be a meeting of the Sub-Committee to consider the subject of clothing at 5-30 p.m. this evening, at Quarter-master Soundy's.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
K. P., G. C. M. G., P. C., G. M. S. I.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL
OF INDIA.

No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango-lane, CALCUTTA.

MR. LAZARUS' system of testing and supplying Glasses suited to the exact requirements of each eye has now been officially recognised in India by His Excellency the Viceroy, who after personally expressing his approval has specially appointed Mr. Lazarus his Ophthalmic Optician.

Pamphlet, "How to Preserve the Sight," free on application.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
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Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
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(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case, Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

Deputy-Surgeon General A. E. Dale, M.D., Abbottabad, writes :—"Some time since I obtained a pair of Pebble Spectacles from you which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair. You take great pains in testing the sight, and your Pebbles are so good that I shall strongly recommend any one requiring Optical assistance to apply to you."

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
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Mr. LAWRENCE'S Pamphlet, "Ignorance the cause of numerous Eye Diseases." Post frey, 4½ annas.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazilian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames. Of the very best materials and the most perfect finish. Special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject ; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

LAWRIE—February 26, at Selang, Jorehaut, Assam, the wife of Mr M Lawrie, of a son.
SELVEY—February 24, at Calicut, the wife of Mr H Selvey, Madras Survey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACKAY—MACBRIDE—February 25, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev Mr Gillan, John Mackay Hattlenaly, Assam, to Ellen Nicol, eldest daughter of Thomas MacBride, Esq., 11, Monteith Row, Glasgow.
MOBERLY—STUART—February 25, at Trinity Church, Palamcottah, by the Right Rev Bishop Sargent, D D, Grandfather of the bride, assisted by the Right Rev Bishop Caldwell, D D, and the Rev V W Harcourt, H Moberly, M C S, to Alice, eldest daughter of Col C J Stuart, M S C, Dy Dir, Rev Sett.

DEATHS.

HENDRICKS—February 13, at Masullipatam, Rose Susana Mary, the wife of L M Hendricks, Forest Range Officer, Kistna District, aged 36 years, 6 months and 23 days.
POWER—February 24, at Kohat, Sub-Conductor J G Power, General Branch, Public Works Department, (late of the Punjab Irrigation.)

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1886.

THE prescribed course of study for Civil Service probationers, with the examinations thereon, have been matter for discussion and criticism from time to time. The questions chiefly raised are—is the curriculum for the two years of study and probation a well-considered one ? Are the examinations too difficult ? Are the youths encouraged by prizes to overtax their powers, and to cram rather than develop into true students well prepared for the peculiar life before them ? That the matter is not always approached with judgment and fairness was evident in the undiscriminating attack that has lately made upon Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners by a local critic. We are told, amongst other things, that "the members of the Civil Service Commission do not know at all, or else have a very limited knowledge of what the manifold duties of Civilians in India are, and hence the many and palpable defects in their programme" ; and, again, "that body has never evolved a scheme into which any element of practical utility has entered." And, as a remedy, a sweeping change is recommended—*viz.*, that the periodical examinations and costly staff of special lecturers be abolished. Let the probationers take an English degree, says Mentor, and never mind the vernacular languages and Indian law, or any other subjects of special preparation. *Similia similibus curantur* seems to be the motto that suggests this extraordinary method for the so-called improvement of the education of the Revenue and Judicial officers of India. By way of remedying the state of things complained of, namely, that the course of studies prescribed for probationers does not sufficiently lead up to the Departmental examinations and the special duties to be undertaken by Civilians in India, it is proposed to do away with all similitude, and, in place of the present course, to let a probationer take an Honours degree, so that the only reminder that he has devoted himself to an Indian career might be that he offer the classical Oriental languages instead of Latin and Greek for Moderations, though even this slight relationship between the preparation and the life in view would only be possible at Oxford. A reference to the Regulations for the Civil Service of India will show that selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically with a view of testing their progress in Indian law, the classical languages of India, the Vernacular languages of India, the History and Geography of India, and Political Economy ; besides which, candidates may take up, if they please, a branch of Natural Science, namely, Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Geology or Zoology, the marks obtained going towards those which decide seniority at the "Final," that is, at the examination at the end of the two years of probation. We fail to see that either want of knowledge or want of due consideration on the part of the Civil Service Commissioners is evidenced by the curriculum we have cited, and we think that were the study of any of these subjects deferred until after the arrival of the Civilian in India, the subject would be less thoroughly acquired, and the expense would be greater, for the Civilian must be paid from the hour he sets foot in India. It appears evident that the study of the subjects, as laid down in the Regulations, under the best of tutors, with test examinations, and the stimulus of prizes for proficiency, ought to very fairly prepare a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, especially when it is remembered that he has already, by passing the competition examination, shown that his general education has been pretty thorough ; for this conclusion remains even after making due deduction on the score of cramming, which doubtless forms part of the preparation for the competition, except in the cases of youths who go to the examination straight from school or college. It is obviously absurd to stigmatize the course we have described as a "peddling, half-Indian, half-English course," and it is equally obvious that "six weeks with a good pundit or munshi, and a similar period spent in a third class magistrate's court," would in no way worthily compare with the education as already decreed and pursued in England. Of course, we do not take into consideration "prolonged and dilatory attendance at a series of lectures." The Commissioners deal with dilatoriness by means of test examinations. Candidates rejected at the Final Examination are in no case allowed to present themselves for re-examination ; so dilatory attendance on a pundit or munshi would certainly meet with less summary and less unpleasant consequences than dilatory attendance at a course of lectures in England. But enough has been said to show that the Civil Service Commissioners have framed the scheme for the education of candidates for the Indian Civil Service on the lines laid down in Macaulay's Report of 1854, which embodied the views of the Committee appointed by Sir C. Wood, to take into consideration the subject of the examination of candidates for the Civil Service. The Report stated that the object aimed at by Parliament was to "secure men of good and liberal education, and then to train them specially in those branches of knowledge which it is essential an Indian Civilian should possess." As we pointed out before, "the good and liberal education" should be tested a year later than at present, so that the competition might be between young men and not between boys. Lord Ripon, in his Minute on the subject, says :—"Competition between boys tests mainly the skill of the teachers ; competition between young men the real qualities of the pupil."

The last change made by the India Office in regard to persons admitted at the Entrance Examinations to the Civil Service of India, to which we alluded in our issue of the 26th ultimo, ought to be accepted as a decidedly beneficial one, whether the interests of the Service be considered, or the interests of individual members. Candidates who have passed the competition examination, and have spent two years of probation at one of the approved Universities, may, after passing the "Final," remain at the University for a third year for the purpose of taking a degree in Honours. We would only suggest that the "may" should be changed into *must*. Our contemporary is wrong in stating that at present a probationer who is anxious to take a degree, and who for that purpose stays in England for an extra year, must do so *without* allowances. By reference to a published letter, dated June 25, 1884, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, it will be seen that "In order to encourage candidates to avail themselves fully of the advantages of a University Education, the Secretary of State for India in Council has resolved to grant a bonus of £150 to any of these young men who, after passing their Final Probational Examination, shall, with the consent of the college in which they are resident, remain at a University for a third year and pass the Examination qualifying them for a degree in Honours." The answer to this letter is a clear proof, if proof were needed, that Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners do endeavour to make the scheme of education for the Civil Servants of India very complete, and very full of "elements of practical utility." The letter we refer to is from the Director of Examinations, Civil Service Commission, to the Under-Secretary of State. After the usual introductory paragraph, the letter runs thus :—"I am to acquaint you, for Lord Kimberley's information, that the Commissioners cannot avoid entertaining grave doubts as to the influence this arrangement may have on the amount of application bestowed by the selected candidates during their two years of probation on their special studies ;" and in a letter of later date, the Director of Examinations, Civil Service Commission, expresses his fear that as the additional year is to form no part of the probationary period, it is to be feared that the candidates may devote part of the two years of probation to preparation for University distinction, "not aiming at more than the minimum of competence in their special studies" ; and adds, "another and more obvious danger is that a good part of the knowledge acquired during the two years of probation may be lost during a third year, especially if devoted entirely to the study of other subjects."

It is clear, then, that the Civil Service Commissioners are in no sense open to the charges that have been flippantly made against them. There is ample evidence of the needs of the Service having been carefully studied and provided for, and all it appears necessary to do now to ensure increased efficiency on the part of new members of the Civil Service, is to urge that the limit of age for the Competition Examination be made one year more than at present, *i. e.*, let a candidate be 19 and under 20 at the time he begins his term of probation, and secondly, let the third year's residence at a University for the purpose of taking an Honours degree be compulsory, with the provision suggested by the Civil Service Commissioners' Director of Examinations, namely, that the Honours Examination at the end of the third year be made to embrace the subjects which Indian Civilians are specially required to study, or the most important of those subjects. And perhaps, before all, should be mentioned the vernaculars of India. We do not believe in picking up a language in "six weeks," or even in a much longer period. According to some, but students have only to be taught the trick, and they may be full-blown linguists in the space of a year ; as a year holds eight times six weeks. The extreme youth of the Civilians (with the usual defects of youth) when they enter upon their duties is the sum total of the complaints made against the present system, and as Lord Macaulay, in his Report of 1854, says, "The duties, even of a very young Civil Servant, are more important than those which ordinarily fall to the lot of a professional man in England," it follows that he should not be too young. The open competition, as Sir A. Lyall opines, gives us the "best men procurable by educational tests ;" but we hold that this test should be made one year later, and that one year should be added to the present term of probation—the third year being hardly acceptable at present, as it involves a sacrifice of seniority for that year, and of Indian pay. With these changes, or rather extensions of the present regulations, Civil Service recruits would arrive in India two years older than they do at present.

THE report on the administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the financial year ending 1884-85 shows an increased surplus of Rs. 18,20,501 on account of the provincial revenue. The revenue rose to Rs. 96,48,526 from Rs. 86,65,129, whilst the expenditure increased from Rs. 72,82,244 to Rs. 78,28,025. The proportion of the receipts allotted to the Resident for outlays on civil public works and railways was reduced from 54 to 52 per cent. At the close of the official year, the accrued surplus in favour of the Nizam amounted to Rs. 44,73,606, this amount including the working cash balance, fixed at present at 35 lakhs, kept in the Hyderabad and Berar treasuries for meeting current expenses. It is noted that the Berar railways were less profitable than during the preceding 12 months, the Khamgaon line paying only 2·66 per cent. and the Amraoti railway 7·68 per cent. on their respective capital outlays of Rs. 4,90,810 and Rs. 4,44,771. On the other hand, the Nizam's State Railway, which is reported on by the Public Works Department, although it has no connection with the Assigned Districts, is in a very much more flourishing condition. The net earnings at the time of the compilation of the report reached within a fraction of 3 per cent., although heavy and exceptional expenditure had been incurred. In the coachiug receipts there was a marked improvement, the increase being from Rs. 3,77,127 to Rs. 4,47,780, and the goods earnings reached Rs. 5,12,945, the year being remarkable for the heaviest traffic in this department since the opening of the line. At the same time the total expenditure was less, and the traffic department is credited with being conducted at a cheaper rate than on any broad gauge railway in India. The vital and criminal statistics are the most noticeable features in the volume. A decrease of 70,273 deaths in the total number registered is mainly attributed to the absence of any epidemic, and the high rate of infant mortality—which exceeded 55 per cent. of the whole—is credited to the general insanitary condition of the people, combined with the fact that large numbers are out of reach of medical aid. The rules laid down for the sanitation of villages are in many places a dead-letter, but wherever enforced their efficiency is marked by steady progress. An analysis of the criminal statistics reveals a considerable increase in serious crime and in minor offences. 8,563 recognisable offences were reported against 7,870 in 1883. The rise in the price of jowari, which constitutes the staple food-grain of the province, seems to have driven many of the necessitous to crime. Murder cases doubled in number, no fewer than 45 being reported to the police, and dacoities rose from 16 to 23. Stress is laid on the necessity for greater vigilance and activity on the part of the police, and the Resident refuses to subscribe to the argument of the Inspector-General, who acquitted the force of blame for this abnormal state of things on the ground that murders resulted from impulses unforeseen. As Mr. Cordery remarks, children are not murdered for the sake of their ornaments if the culprits feel that there is a strong chance of their being brought to justice. Let the police of any district establish a reputation for successful detective work, and this acts as a powerful deterrent on those predisposed to crime.

THE increased attention which is being paid in India to the growth of tobacco is a wholesome indication of the consciousness, here and there, that no effort for turning to full account the capacities of the Indian soil and climate should be spared. The experiments in this direction are being carried out in different localities, under different conditions, and apparently with widely different results. A correspondent gave us a highly interesting account, a few weeks since, of a rather important tobacco-growing enterprise which has been conducted for some time past by an influential landed proprietor in Guzerat. The issue of the experiment as a commercial undertaking has yet to be determined, but it is easy to judge of good tobacco when one gets it, and there can be no doubt as to the quality of the tobacco grown in the Ajupura fields. But experiments in tobacco-growing are not always carried out under conditions as favourable as those under which Rao Bahadur Bechardas has produced a weed which has a fair promise of taking its place in the European market. He is a capitalist—which is not quite the serious disqualification for improving and progressive agriculture that some people have lately declared it to be—and in that respect he has had an advantage over the cultivators in the Kolhapore State, whose experiments in tobacco-growing were referred to at some length at the Chinchli Horse Show last week. There is, in truth, one class in this country interested in the land, from whom very little can be looked for in the way of agricultural experiment, and these are the people who, requiring for bare sustenance the full use of all the land that they pay for, naturally shrink from appropriating any part of it to a new and unaccustomed cultivation, which they believe to be at least as likely to issue in lo

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

Yesterday Lady Dufferin and Mrs. Grant Duff visited the Victoria Hospital for high caste and Gosha women, where they were received by two native gentlemen, the Lady Superintendent and her assistant. The visitors were conducted through the wards, and Lady Dufferin received an address from the lady medical students of the local Medical College. She expressed herself highly pleased with the appointments of the establishment, and wrote in the Visitors' Book—"I visited this hospital to-day, the 2nd March 1886, and am much pleased to see all its arrangements, and to find by the number of patients in it, that it is so fully appreciated."

Yesterday the Viceroy, Lady Dufferin, the Governor of Madras and Mrs. Grant Duff visited the Fine Arts Exhibition now open here.

Last night a ball was given by the Governor and Mrs. Grant Duff in honour of the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin. It was an exceptionally brilliant affair, both the Commanders-in-Chief being present. At 11-30 this morning, the Nizam, his Minister, some nobles and officials visited the Viceroy at Government House. The visit was returned this evening.

The Viceroy dines with the Governor this evening, and afterwards proceeds to a Garden Party at Guindy Park, in honour of the visitors.

Yesterday a deputation of native gentlemen, consisting of Brahmins and non-Brahmins, waited on the Viceroy, with whom was Mr. Grant Duff, in Government House, to make a representation on the subject of infant marriages among the Hindoos. The deputation was headed by Raja Sir T. Madava Rao, who, in introducing the deputation, said that they came from Kombakonam, an important and populous town in the Presidency. Their address was brief, and the assistance sought at the hands of Government was small, but it referred to a matter of great importance to the whole native community. Sir Madava Rao made some further observations, and called on Mr. S. A. Saminatha Iyer to read the address. The Viceroy replied to the following effect. He said he was very glad to meet the deputation. The subject which they brought to his notice was a very important one. There was nothing so well engrained in the British system of government, as a fixed determination as far as possible not to interfere in the established national customs of the people. That was the policy of his predecessors, and to it he meant strictly to adhere; but it did not follow that there should be no departure from that policy, and that the present Viceroy and the members of his Government should not watch with sympathy and approval any movement that had for its subject the reformation of social customs. Personally he thought that no custom could be more deleterious to morality, and fraught with greater evils, than that mentioned in the address. Every European nation would look upon it with horror, and for his own part he would not like his child to enter into so momentous a contract under such conditions. If native opinion was not absolutely unanimous, there should at least be a general consensus of native opinion in favour of the movement. He had not yet been sufficiently long in the country to gauge the character, force, and extent of native opinion on the movement. More than that he was not disposed to say at present, and they would not expect him to say more. At all events, they might go away with the satisfaction that their movement had his sympathy and approval. He was much gratified to see so many men of position and intelligence taking interest in so important a movement.

The Viceroy embarks at 10-30 to-morrow night. The departure will be strictly private.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

It was resolved at the annual meeting last week of the Mysore Gold Mining Company to increase the capital by a further issue of 15,000 £1 shares at a premium of £3. This will give the Company £60,000 for the development of the property.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone made a statement concerning Egypt and said that the British Government was desirous, if possible, to maintain a continuity of policy in respect to that country. The Egyptian Government, he said, had decided that vacancies in the Egyptian army caused by the retirement of British officers, shall not be filled up pending the negotiations for re-organisation.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Right Hon'ble H. Holmes, Conservative Member for the Dublin University, gave notice of motion in the Commons, that the House is unwilling to vote money for the civil administration of Ireland until it is informed as to the policy of the Government for the maintenance of social order.

PEACE BETWEEN BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

BUCHAREST, MARCH. 3.

A Treaty of Peace has been signed between Bulgaria and Servia. It consists of a single Article simply declaring that peace has been restored.

THE TROOP SERVICE.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 2.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Jumna arrived here to-day from Bombay.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 2.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Crocodile, outward bound to Bombay, passed the Canal to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, this evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia arrived here this afternoon.

The Anchor Line steamer California left here for Bombay on the evening of the 28th ult.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here this morning.

LISBON, MARCH 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, this evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Gwalior arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay on the evening of the 28th ult.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¼
4½ " "	75¾
3 " Consols for account	101¼
2½ " Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ " French Rentes	110
Bar Silver	46⅞

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrival—Amana.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its minimum rate of interest to 7 per cent.

MR. CHARLES WILLIAM CHITTY has been admitted a member of the Bombay Bar.

No more meetings of the Hyderabad Finance Committee will be held until the return of the Nawab Salar Jung, the president.

SARDAR NIZAM-UL-MULK, eldest son of Amanul-Mulk, the Chief of Chitral, is expected shortly in Calcutta. He will be accompanied by Captain H. L. Ramsay, British Joint Commissioner in Leh.

GENERAL CHAPMAN, Mr. A. Mackenzie, and Captain Owen, A.-D.-C., have not accompanied the Viceroy to Madras, but return to Calcutta by the mail.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH and family had booked their passages to Bombay by the P. and O. steamer Pekin, which left London yesterday.

DURING the absence of His Excellency the Minister at Madras, the Nizam has ordered that the Government be carried on by the Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk and the Nawab Asman Jah (Busheer-ud-Dowlah) jointly.

THE ceremony of the rendition of Fort Gwalior takes place on the 10th instant at 8 a.m.

THE next number of the *Asiatic Quarterly* will contain another article from Sir Lepel Griffin, on the subject of Native India.

THE rate of exchange for pay and remittances of British troops serving in India is fixed at 1s. 7d. for the ensuing year.

A MEETING is to be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Saturday afternoon, in behalf of the School for Deaf-Mutes in Grant Road. The institution is conducted on the new and successful lip-teaching method, interesting illustrations of which will be given by the pupils. Lady Reay has kindly consented to be present, and a large gathering is hoped for.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Three small lighthouses were lately erected at Goa for the internal navigation of the river Mandavy; but why they are not now working nobody can explain, although it is some time since they were reported to be ready.

MR. F. W. COWLEY, District Judge of Chittagong, who has just returned from furlough, will act as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur during Mr. Porter's absence on deputation in the High Court.

THE editors of the vernacular papers in Bengal are taking steps for commemorating the emancipation of the press by Sir Charles Metcalfe, 52 years ago.

CONSIDERABLE changes are likely to occur before long in the Financial Department, although many of them are only temporary, being due to senior officers proceeding on privilege leave. Mr. Westland's return will not cause any reversions, as he will at once join the Finance Committee; but Mr. Gay, the officiating Comptroller-General, is about to take three months' privilege leave from the 1st April, and Mr. Rawlins, who is acting for Mr. Gay as Accountant-General at Bombay, will take the same leave about the same time. Mr. E. T. Atkinson, Accountant-General, Bengal, will probably officiate for Mr. Gay, and Mr. A. F. Fox, M.C.S., Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, for Mr. Rawlins. Mr. R. Logan, Deputy Accountant-General, N.-W. P., is about to proceed on eight months' furlough in April; but it is not yet, we believe, decided who will act for him. Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., who accompanied the Viceroy to Burma, will probably act as Accountant-General, Bengal; but Mr. Jacob's services may be required in Burma or at Simla, in which case Mr. Logan might act in Bengal, if he should be willing to postpone his furlough. Mr W. Donald, the Deputy Accountant-General of Madras, will attain the age of 55 years in August next, and this will cause a vacancy in the appointment, unless Mr. Donald should obtain an extension of service. Mr. T. Biddulph, the Comptroller of Hyderabad, will take privilege leave in the spring, but the question of his *locum tenens* is still, we believe, pending.

AFTER a cessation of more than seven years, the practice of appointing uncovenanted Assistants to the Financial Department, under a system of combined nomination and competition, has been resumed. A Bengali M. A. was appointed in April last and two young Englishmen in October. The cessation of appointments was due to the reorganisation of the Department, which took place in 1880, by which the number of Assistants was reduced from 41 to 33, their places being supplied by a superior class of native Accountants, called Chief Superintendents. This long break in the series of appointments greatly enhances the value of any appointments now given, as those who are appointed are in just as good a position as they would have been in if they had been appointed in 1880, and they have consequently obtained the advantages of six years' service without the labours or penalties of it. The senior officer of the class of Chief Superintendents, Babu Priyanath Dutt, has just retired from the service after more than thirty years' service; he had risen to the highest class, and was receiving a salary of Rs. 800 a month. These appointments, which range from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 a month, are now the great objects of ambition to the clerks and superintendents in our Account offices.

THE reports of the raid by Dufflas into British territory on the northern frontier of Assam turn out to have been much exaggerated. The Dufflas of the village of Chingmara have long been at feud with their brethren of the hills, and have, in consequence, repeatedly sought British protection. Chingmara was raided on the night of the 10th instant by a party from the hills, and no fewer than forty-three captives were carried off. The first reports that reached the Deputy Commissioner of the district persistently announced that the raid had been made on British subjects, and it was feared that the Duffla expedition of 1873-74 would have to be repeated. Then, as now, there was a raid on our frontior near the civil police thana of Gohpur, where there was no effieient guard, in the month of February, when it was too late to punish the raiders at once by a military expedition. Likely there is no pretext for an expedition, the occurrence (remarks a Calcutta paper) may have a good effect in supporting the demand for a more efficient system of defeuce for this northern frontier.

THE total revenue derived from opium in the Madras Presidency during the year 1884-85, was Rs. 6,60,121, being the largest for many years past. This was due chiefly to higher prices being given for the purchase of the opium farms, for there was but a slight increase in the quantity of opium retailed for consumption. On the other hand, there was a decrease in the sale of intoxicating drugs and poppy heads.

A LETTER from the Central Provinces gives us the assurance that Tantia Bheel's career is likely to be brought to a speedy close, as both the Government and several States of the Central Provinces have at least two hundred horse and foot in the field widely spread over the country, in parties of two dozen, and the freebooter is now concealed in some hiding place, and will probably be apprehended as soon as he ventures abroad. The activity of the authorities and of the feudatory chiefs and other sirdars, has doubtless been quickened by the remonstrances of the Governor-General, who thought it strange that such a man should be allowed to range the country, plundering at his will with impunity, when nothing would apparently be easier than to arrest his progress, if the chiefs and sirdars were sincere in their professions of assistance.

IN the settlement of the Muzafarnagar district, owing to the frequency of damage to the land by the floods from the Indus and the Chenab rivers, a variable system of revenue assessment has been adopted, which has proved successful, so far as it has been carried. The whole cultivated area under fluctuating assessment is about 1,20,000 acres, and it contributes over a fourth of the revenue of the district. It is also stated that this system has increased the revenue of the Sailab lands by one-tenth, or nearly Rs. 15,000. The system is worked with ease, and is appreciated by both the Revenue officers and the landowners, as the revenue assessed under it is collected with greater ease than that of any other part of the District. The Government of India appears to have been so struck with the advantages of this system, that they have published extracts from the settlement and other reports regarding it in the *Gazette of India*. They also suggest that on any future occasion, when the applicability of a similar system through insecure tracts is to be determined, the practical results of the Muzafarnagar experiment may be ascertained and taken into consideration.

THE uncompromising Radical, who writes the London letter for the *Spectator* under the initials "R. D. O.," speaks thus severely of Mr. Gladstone's new Lord Chancellor and of his Chancellor of the Exchequer:—"He belonged to that peculiar genus of politicians who blindly follow Mr. Gladstone, and appears to be altogether destitute of convictions, or mental initiative of their own. He is always spoken of as an 'able man;' but the word 'able' in this country is now applied to any man who is 'able' to thrust himself into positions where he receives a large salary, and there is no surer means of achieving this result than the profession of an unstinting admiration for Mr. Gladstone, and all that he says, and all that he does. Ability of a very high order, in this sense, cannot be denied to Sir Farrer Herschel, and verily he has his reward. Sir W. Harcourt, not having the Woolsack, has been consoled by the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, principally, it would appear, because he has never exhibited the smallest knowledge of, or interest in, the duties appertaining to that office. He is further to act as Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant in the House of Commons, and this is an arrangement which must meet with the unqualified approval of every one who wishes to see a discreditable party intrigue brought to speedy confusion. For the strongest Government could hardly fail to come to grief, if the conduct of its business were entrusted to this great political *farceur*. He has, I suppose, obtained an ascendancy over the Grand Old Man by lauding him in season and out of season, with nauseous adulation. Mr. Gladstone in his old age can absorb without difficulty any quantity of this oleaginous matter, but the humbug and insincerity of it are apparent to all the world. The pictures in *Punch* of the member for Derby—the mixture therein of palpable humbug and hugely inflated self-estimation, represent very correctly the general sentiment about Sir W. Harcourt, both inside and outside of the House."

THE London correspondent of the *Dublin Express* telegraphs:—"An extraordinary statement reaches me from a good source. The new Chief Secretary intends, I hear, to take up entirely new ground. He will dispense to a large extent with the assistance of several officials, who at least since Mr. Forster's time have been in the habit of placing certain documents before the Irish Executive. Mr. Morley totally disapproves of Mr. Forster's tactics, and he wishes to begin with a perfectly clean page. He will give no attention to the records of the past, will listen to no hints, suggestions, or advice from the officers of Dublin Castle, and will form his own opinion on events as they arise, cultivating close and confidential relations with the popular party and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. He will be so busily engaged for the next two months with his duties there that he will not have more than a few days to spare from Dublin before Easter; but it is his intention at the earliest available moment to visit Cork and other large cities. It will not be surprising, my informant adds, if on this tour Mr. Morley is accompanied by Mr. Parnell. These are, I am credibly informed, the present plans of the new Chief Secretary, so far as his proceedings in Ireland are concerned."

THE German Reichstag has lately discussed bimetallism, on a motion requesting the Government to study anew the currency question, and to submit the result of its inquiry to the Imperial Parliament. For the motion a number of votes was 145, against it 119, and several members of the majority were careful to explain that their votes were not to be construed as indicating their conversion to the theory of a silver standard. The main features of that discussion were two short speeches from Herr von Scholz, Prussian Finance Minister, who merely reiterated the substance of one of his recent declarations on the currency question in the Prussian Chamber, saying that he looked upon an international bi-metallist treaty as an impossibility in present circumstances The respective standpoints of the bi-metallists and the monometallists were well illustrated by Herr von Kardorff, Conservative, and Herr Bamberger, Liberalist, the former of whom declared that "the gold currency is the ruin of our country," while the latter with equal confidence avowed that "from the moment we pay foreign countries with silver our credit would be ruined."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S speech in defence of the measures of the Prussian Government against the Poles seems likely to have a prejudicial effect on the relations between Germany and Austria. The Poles in the latter country have within the last few years obtained a very considerable share of political power. Two of them are members of the Cabinet; they are to be found in all the Government departments, in the great financial houses, and in the administrations of the railway; and they play an important part in the Viennese society. The war declared by Prince Bismarck against their countrymen in Posen has made these people look upon him as their enemy, and it is believed that they will now use their great influence at Court and in the Ministry against that close alliance with Germany which they have hitherto advocated. In this they are supported by the other Slavs of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, who are treating Prince Bismarck's speech as a challenge to the whole Slavonic world; and, as in the Parliament at Vienna there is now a Slavonic majority, it will be difficult for the Government to refuse to consider its wishes.

WHENEVER a sensational duel takes place, it begets a crop of stories of other famous duels. M. de Cassagnac has just informed the public how he failed to kill Rochefort. The latter had written something disrespectful about Marie Antoinette, and Cassagnac challenged him to mortal combat with pistols. Rochefort fired and missed; then Cassagnac fired and Rochefort fell, for he had hit him on the spot he aimed at, just above the hip, and expected he had wounded him mortally. Rochefort was not wounded at all; the bullet had struck a miraculous medal of the Blessed Virgin, which loving hands, unknown to Rochefort, had sewn in the waist-band of his trousers.

A SILVER SIFTER of the time of Queen Anne has been sold at Messrs. Christie's auction for the prodigious price of £10 15s. per ounce. This is believed to have been the highest price ever paid for silver of that date.

IT is just possible that there may be some trouble with the Commission on the Sind frontier. Certain of the tribes are quite peaceful, but the Chandiar are said to be in a wild state of excitement. The report regarding Colonel Sladen's indisposition is incorrect, and probably it may turn out that the prospect of danger is exaggerated.

THE Lieutenant-Governorship of the N.-W. Provinces is now 50 years old. On the 2nd March 1836, a proclamation was issued under the signature of Mr. William J. Macnaghten, Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General, to the effect that the designation of the Governor of Agra had been suspended for 3 years by order of the Home authorities, and that accordingly His Excellency the Governor-General directs that Mr. Alexander Ross will, for the present, be designated Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

THE artesian well at Agra, which has been the subject of such long and anxious experiment, seems likely to meet the same end as other attempts of the kind in India, and prove a failure. The boring, we are told, has now reached a depth of 616 feet. It has traversed eight layers of kunkur; the last, at a depth of 496 feet, hit sandstone at 511 feet, and below this hard sandstone, soft sandstone, and red clay have alternated. Work is now at a temporary standstill owing to the breaking of a rod some 400 feet from the surface, and the difficulty of renewing it in a 4½ foot pipe. The break is close to the shoulder, and a new tool has to be made to grip the rod. Work, it is hoped, will be resumed in a few days, but for various reasons it does not seem that the experiment can possibly be carried much further. The boiler is said to be of insufficient horse-power, and the winch is not strong enough to bear much more weight. Again when a break occurs—and they must be looked for frequently, now that hard rock has been struck—the difficulty in extracting the rods, whose external diameter at the shoulder is 2¾ feet from a pipe whose internal diameter is 4¼ feet, is extreme. Now, of course, it is seen to be a mistake that a larger pipe was not chosen at starting, but that there is no remedying and the question of success turns upon the thickness of the hard rock which has now been reached. It it proves to be more than 25 feet, the machinery will be outmatched, and the work will have to be abandoned.

THE REMENYI CONCERTS.

M. REMENYI repeated his former triumphs at the Gaiety Theatre last evening, fairly astonishing the audience by his marvellous power over the violin. Loud plaudits greeted him from every part of the house each time he made his appearance, and on two occasions the demand for an *encore* was so persistent that it had to be complied with. His "Hommage a Paganini," the last item of the programme, was one of the pieces encored, when he gave his well-known "Hymn to Liberty" which has been generally accepted as the National Anthem of America. Miss Downing and Mr. Luckstone were also encored.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-GENERAL M. C. FURNELL, M.D., Indian Medical Department, has been granted a good service pension in place of Colonel H. Fraser, vacated.

COLONEL C. J. SMITH, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted a good service pension in room of Lieutenant-General H. T. Cadell, deceased.

COLONEL W. S. BAILEY, Wing Commander and 2nd in Command, 24th Madras Infantry, has been granted leave for six months.

SURGEON J. SCOTT, M.D., and Captain Welchman, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, have been granted six months' leave to go to Australia.

THE formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps at Yercaud has been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, to be designated the "Yercaud Volunteers."

THE officers of the "Malabar Volunteer Rifles" have been appointed, *viz.*:—Two Captains and four Lieutenants.

IT is stated that the Poona detachment, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, are again moving for a separation from Bombay. The detachment has been allowed a Major, and now want an Adjutant, but as it cannot enrol 240 men, the sanction for an Adjutant needs special consideration.

CAPTAIN W. B. HOGGAN, D Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been directed to leave Secunderabad by the first opportunity for Singapore, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

SURGEON M. J. KALAWALA, I.M.D., has passed the high proficiency test in Persian, and Surgeon M. Chatterjee, I.M.D., has passed the high proficiency test in Sanscrit.

COLONEL G. J. SMART, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, Bangalore Division, and Colonel A. M. Rawlins, Royal Horse Artillery, to the command of the Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

MAJOR J. T. O'BRIEN, Army Pay Department, attached to the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is proceeding home on six months' leave on or about the 1st April.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROWLANDSON, Presidency Paymaster, has been granted furlough for two years, and is expected to leave the first week in April. He will be succeeded as Presidency Paymaster by Lieutenant-Colonel Major on transfer from Madras.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain and Brevet Major H. V. Cowan, H Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed to the Adjutancy of the Royal Artillery, Sirhind Division.

CAPTAIN C. G. DONALD, 2nd Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, and Lieutenant A. M. Sugden, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, have been granted twelve months' leave to England on urgent private affairs.

LIEUTENANT C. W. NAPIER, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been granted eight months' leave on medical certificate, and Surgeon-Major W. Robinson, six months' sick leave.

COLONEL RIVETT-CARNAC, C.I.E., will be at home on leave this year, and has promised to give the Indian Volunteer team all the assistance in his power while at Wimbledon. Major Nicholetts, of the Berar Volunteers, and Lieutenant S. G. I. Davies, C.S., of the Allahabad Volunteers, both well-known rifle shots, will also be at home, and at Wimbledon, and will do their best to forward the interests of the scheme. "It is time," says the *Indian Daily News*, "the subscribing Corps were setting about the selection of the men they desire to nominate for the team. Regimental competition will be the best means of selection, say—that men who can get leave, in the event of their being chosen, should fire three times over the Kolahapore Cup Ranges—200, 500, and 600 yards; and the best aggregate scores for the three tries should be sent."

DISCUSSION ON MR. TELANG'S PAPER ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL REFORM.

A MEETING in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society was held yesterday evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, to discuss the question started by the Hon. K. T. Telang, whether social reform should precede political reform. The Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee, who was called to the chair, opened the proceedings by asking intending speakers to be concise in their remarks and not wander from the issue placed before them. Mr. Vaman Abajee Modak started the discussion. He said that approaching the consideration of the question in the spirit, not of an advocate, but of a judge, he thought they should regard the intellectual emancipation of women as one of the questions of supreme importance, necessary for the advancement of the nation. He condemned infant marriage, or rather compulsory marriage as he called it, and observed that while he refrained from insisting that social reform must precede political reform, he still maintained that if the natives of this country wished to make their influence felt in the sphere of politics to the extent to which they desired, they could not neglect social reform. Mr. Modak did not think Mr. Telang was quite happy in his historical illustration relating to the social condition of the English people in the seventeenth century to show that great political excellence was quite consistent with, and entirely independent of, social degradation. Mr. Modak said that Mr. Telang had lost sight of the Reformation, the days of the great social and religious upheaval, which had preceded the revolution. The next speaker, Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, agreed with Mr. Modak that the illustration drawn from English history by Mr. Telang in support of his views was by no means so apt as was supposed. Looking at the question from the standpoint of Englishmen,—for it lay in them to give the people of this country political rights and privileges,—the speaker observed that they must first exert themselves to liberate their minds from the thraldom of ignorance and superstition, to introduce the light of knowledge into their homes, and raise their wives and daughters and sisters in the scale of civilization, before they asked for political rights. Their rulers might say that in order to be worthy of the rights to which they aspired, they should first overcome their social evils. Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, who was the next speaker, said, in the course of his address, that the Parsees were very much in advance of the Hindoos in the matter of female education, although schools had been started for the benefit of both these communities under the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. He attributed the backwardness of the Hindoos in this respect to a want of union among them, the community being divided and sub-divided by so many castes. Mr. Jehangir B. Vatcha observed that the conditions of society in Western Europe and in India being entirely different, any illustration taken from Western countries could not be made applicable to the circumstances of this country. Mr. Chandravarkar, who was very warmly received, was of opinion that political and social reform must go hand in hand. The chairman then made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that nobody could determine what kind of reform should have precedence, because in nature there were diverse forces at work, and no *flat* issuing from any one of them could divert them into a certain channel. The wants of society were complex, and individuals would be found devoting their energies to social, moral or political reform according to their natural bias or idiosyncracies. Referring to the testimony borne by one of the speakers to the Parsees having outstripped the Hindoos in regard to female education, Mr. Dadabhai said that they should not forget the great difficulties which the Hindoos had to overcome in all their efforts in the direction of social reform. Even in England there were social evils which were great enough to occupy the attention of the late Lord Shaftesbury throughout his life. If they looked to England for their guidance, they found that there they had a Shaftesbury working in one direction, a Gladstone in another, a Huxley in a third, and so on, the efforts of all these men in the various departments of life tending to the same result—the greatest good of the greatest number. Let all these forces in nature have their free course here, and all their various reforms would, as they must, go hand in hand. At the conclusion of the discussion Mr. Telang proceeded to make his reply. Some of his critics, he said, told him that the Reformation commenced in the reign of Henry VIII. had paved the way for the great revolution which came after. But, Mr. Telang observed, there was no warrant whatever for limiting their historical vision to the period of the Reformation. If they thought that the Reformation had led to the great political activity and advancement which had subsequently distinguished England, by the same process of reasoning they must go back to the Magna Charta and the establishment of the House of Commons to account for the Reformation. But for his part, he did not admit the justice of this argument, and he maintained that the illustration which he had employed in support of his views was quite applicable to the subject of his address. Mr. Telang cautioned his audience against the supposition that he had asked the people of this country to confine their energies to one particular reform only. That was impossible by the very constitution of nature and the condition of their being. A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Telang and another to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

AGRICULTURE IN KOLHAPORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, FEB. 27.

THE fourth annual Chinchli Horse and Cattle Show was successfully brought to a close on Tuesday, the 23rd inst. The Show was opened on Thursday the 18th, but, as usual, animals were not brought in any numbers till the last day for receiving them. From the Committee's report it will be seen that there was a slight increase in the number of animals exhibited. The quality of the cattle was as usual very good, while that of the horses was a decided improvement; the ponies, however, do not as yet make the show that they ought to at this Exhibition, held as it is in the Deccan, the traditional home of good ponies. Three of the prizes for country-bred mares were carried off by breeders from the Supa Taluk of the Poona District, one of them also winning the prize of Rs. 100 for the best mare in the Show. The first prize for country-bred horses was won by a perfect little Catchee belonging to Captain Wray, who set an example which it would be a good thing for the Sirdars to imitate. This gentleman at once handed over the amount of his prize to be given in Consolation prizes to those breeders who might fail to win prizes owing to their being beaten by the Sirdars. Mr. Lee-Warner also subscribed to this Consolation fund. An examination of the prize list shows that for cattle and horses together, the prize money was distributed as follows:—

Sirdars took	Rs.	1,110
Breeders (*i.e.*, ryots)	"	1,080
Officials	"	195

As the Show is held for the purpose of encouraging breeding, the prize fund should be so arranged that the ryots may be able to win more than the Sirdars, who often win merely by the length of their purses. By all means encourage the Sirdars too, but let it be in special classes of their own, and not in competition with the humble and needy cultivator.

The expert on the judging committee in the horse classes was Mr. J. H. Steel from Poona, who seemed to fit naturally into the place occupied in the three previous shows by his father. Mr. Steel worked hard from morning to night; he had good assistants in Mr. Cates, and the Chiefs of Madhol and Mhysal. Most of the S. M. Chiefs were conspicuous by their absence. It is said, though it may be only a malicious rumour, that *pâlas* was the chief motive for their absence. This year no one can approach the holy Krishna without submitting to be most completely shaved, and those Brahmins at Narsoba's Wadi are perfect leeches when they get hold of any one worth bleeding! The Durbar for presenting the prizes was held in the Show yard on Tuesday afternoon: proceedings commencing punctually at 4-30 by Mr. Shirgavkar, the honorary secretary, reading the report, from which I extract the following:—

Mr. President,—Your desire for the improvement of the condition of the people does not appear to be less than that of any of your predecessors, and your advocacy of the advancement of the agricultural classes is too well-known to require any mention here. Although you have been amongst us for a very short time, you have given us the first instalment of what is in store for us under your regime. Your very first act on assuming this important charge has been to remove obstacles to the free trade, which has made England the first country in the world. As a duty on articles of trade impedes the development of free trade, so any impost on any particular agricultural product, in addition to the land-tax on the land where it is grown, restricts its production and injuriously affects the free trade, as is evident from the smaller quantity of tobacco cultivated in the Kolhapur State, since the duty on that article was imposed about twenty years ago. Indian tobacco has been attracting attention in foreign markets, and Government has been paying greater attention to the cultivation of the article; and with the same view, Col. Reeves was kind enough to distribute foreign tobacco seed in the S. M. Country. It will therefore be seen that while we have been encouraging the cultivation of good tobacco, our attitude towards the article when produced discourages its production. It therefore behoves all liberal administrators, who have the good of the country at heart, to do away with this and similar duties which check production. States imposing the duty may at first sight appear to suffer a trifling loss in their revenue, but in my humble opinion, this loss is nothing compared with the immense stimulus which the abolition of the duty will give to the cultivation of the article, resulting in an increase to the wealth of the population. Improvement in agricultural live stock and products, in the manner we expect, cannot be effected in this country by mere shows. I must here repeat what I said on a former occasion as to the necessity of establishing experimental farms, wherein we can prove by means of actual experiments, what we cannot do by lectures and addresses. If it be the desire of the powers that be, that the ryots should cultivate any foreign seeds, it is but fair that they should be assured of the remission of the land-tax on the piece of land to be experimented upon. An experimental farm is an institution to teach the agricultural classes the modes of improved agriculture, whereby the largest amount of wealth can be extracted from the land. An outlay on such institutions will not, therefore, be deemed an unfair and an illegitimate charge on the local cess paid by agricultural classes. This is the fourth show, and the third of my honorary secretaryship. The only change in the prospectus was the addition of three prizes to stallions, made at the suggestion of Col. Watson, *i.e.*, for horses fit to be stallions.

The following Chiefs and Sirdars contributed the undermentioned sums for the Show:—Kolhapur Durbar Rs. 2,000; the Chief of Sangli, Rs. 400; the Chief of Jamkhandi, Rs. 500; the Chief of Mudhol, Rs. 500; the Chief of Miraj (senior), Rs. 500; the Chief of Miraj (junior), Rs. 350; the Chief of Ramdurg, Rs. 200; the Chief of Kagal, Rs. 200; the Chief of Kurundwad (senior), Rs. 100; the Chief of Kurundwad (junior), Rs. 75; the Chief of Jat, Rs. 100; the Chief of Vishalgad, Rs. 100; the Chief of Ichalkurunjee, Rs. 100; the Chief of Bauda, Rs. 25; Shriwant Girjabai Saheb Patwardhan, Rs. 50. This year's fair with respect to the number of cattle brought for sale appears to be the largest I have seen. The following figures will show the number of all sorts of animals collected at the fair during the last three years:—

	1884	1885	1886.
Oxen	6,500	3,979	9,941
Buffaloes	1,814	2,267	2,423
Horses	525	389	493
Sheep	50	35	45

It will be seen that in every kind of animals there has been an increase this year compared with those of the last year. But the greatest increase is perceived in oxen. The number of agricultural exhibits amounted to about 600 against 300 of the last year, out of which 121 obtained prizes against 103 of the previous year, representing all the subdivisions of the Kolhapur State as well as the surrounding Jhagirs. The largest number is from the Shirol Peta. Committees of experienced gentlemen were appointed to adjudicate prizes. At the last show 39 horses and mares obtained prizes. This year the number has increased to 44. This increase is not due to any lowering of the tests, which were as severe as these of the last year. The Mysori or the Hannum breed obtained 13 prizes in addition to the 5 given to trotting pairs of carriage bullocks. Four Umarani cows and four bullocks got prizes. Fourteen Deshi bullocks and seven cows obtained premiums. In the class of the imported cattle only one cow was exhibited, which obtained a prize. The following figures will show the number of winners during this and the preceding year:—

	1885.	1886.
Horses and Colts	22	19
Mares and Fillies	19	25
Bulls and Bullocks	26	33
Cows	19	18
Pairs of Carriage Bullocks	5	5
Single bullocks for drawing the heaviest weight	5	2
He-Buffaloes	2	2
She-Buffaloes	5	5
Sheep	0	0

Before concluding, I beg to express our best thanks to Mr. Steel, whose services were lent to us by Government, without whose exertions and skill it would have been difficult to adjudicate prizes to horses. The managing committee's thanks are due to the judges of all committees for the trouble they have taken in this difficult and work. I now beg to acknowledge the good services rendered by Mr. R. R. Shirgaumkar, overseer, Shirol sub-division, over whom the integral portion of organizing the arrangements for this Show fell. Mr. Nanabhai Chinchalikar is entitled to my warmest thanks for the trouble he has taken since the commencement of the Show. My thanks are also due to my assistants, Raosaheb Agashe, Mr. Vechalekar, and Mr. Ramchandra Prabhakar, joint officer of Rayabag, for performing the duties entrusted to them zealously. I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the services done by Khan Bahadur Abdul Iman for the excellent arrangements he made to prevent crimes during this fair.

After the hon. secretary's address had been read in Marathi, Mr. Lee-Warner rose and spoke as follows:—Regent in Council, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentleman,—I responding to the request of the honorary secretary I feel that I shall not exceed my powers to speak in the name of all here present, when I wish the Chinchli Show many happy return of this, its fourth anniversary. It is a good old English custom to give the place of honour in one's recollections to absent friends, and I cannot do better than adopt that custom on the present occasion. In this connection your thoughts will instantly travel to Rajkote in search of H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur. I am glad to assure you that the best accounts are received of your future ruler, and that he is not only well and happy himself, but also that he is gaining knowledge and friends. (Cheers.) Recent accounts have also been received of Col. Reeves, whose health, you will be glad to hear, is being firmly re-established by his return to his native land. I regret that you miss from this assemblage our very near neighbours, the Chiefs of Sangli and Jamkhandi, who would have worthily represented their honourable position in the S. M. Province had they been present at this provincial gathering, but you will be glad to hear that it is no untoward circumstance of ill-health which has prevented their presence here to-day. We shall all hope to see them in their proper places next year. The honorary secretary has very properly recalled to your memories, one whom we can never recall to this scene, but to whose care this Show owes its origin. Turning now from absent to our present friends, I must first express on my own and your behalf the obligations we feel to the Regent and his Council for their hospitality and manifold endeavours to make this exhibition a success. Those of you who have been here during the last few days have observed for yourselves the assiduity with which Mr. Shirgaonkar and those whom he has mentioned have successfully applied their experiences to the task of arranging the details of the Show. Our acknowledgments are due to Mr. Steel who has come the whole distance from Poona to give us the benefit of his professional knowledge and personal interest. We hope that this is not his first visit here. The judges, whose names are familiar to you, have worked from morning to night, and I may be allowed to express my own satisfaction that the health of the Chief of Mudhol has been so thoroughly restored as to enable him to assist in a task so congenial to his tastes. It has long been a matter for regret that the Deccan has lost its famous breed of horses and ponies, and I hope I may suggest to Balla Saheb, as an object worthy of his interest in horses, that it would be a good thing for the Mudhol State and India generally if his estates become a breeding-ground for the best animals that the Deccan can produce. I should like to see the Mudhol breed of horses carrying off the prizes in all the horse shows of India. (Loud cheers.) Nor must I omit to notice with special emphasis the pleasure which it affords to

sion or forgotten temple in the bye-streets of Indian cities proves how thoroughly Hindostani architecture is a living art. The breadth of Akbar's religious views, his generous interest in all forms of thought, his love of the many good qualities in his Indian subjects, and his dislike of the bigotry and fierceness of his own Mogul countrymen; the grace, the joyfulness, the courage, and the kingliness of the man, until those later years when the vices of his children disheartened him and his strong nature yielded, make Agra a veritable place of pilgrimage for those who remember Akbar's virtues and overlook his faults. He even invented a reconciling religion. Mr. Keene says: "The so-called 'Divine' Monotheism' of Akbar was an attempt to throw off the rules of Islam, and substitute an eclectic system obtained by putting together the systems of Zoroaster, of the Brahmins, and of Christianity, and retaining some Mohammedan forms. Few leading Moslems and only one Hindu (Birbul) embraced it, and it fell at the death of its founder, owing to the opposition of sincere believers and the indifference of the new Emperor Jehangir. But the Hindus continued to prosper till the time of Aurungzebe. Of Akbar's peers fifty-seven were Hindus out of about four hundred; under his grandson Shah Jehan out of six hundred and nine one hundred and ten were Hindus. Neither Akbar nor Jehangir converted their Hindu wives to the faith of Islam." Faults the great Emperor certainly had. His city of Futtehpoor-Sikri, built at enormous cost to his people, in a place where no man could live long because of the bad air and water, was a caprice so costly as to seem cruel; and beautiful as are the buildings in this city and at Delhi, due to his hand or to his influence, who has not heard of that fatal sweetmeat box which the Emperor carried, one side of which contained innocent pastilles of honey and almonds, and the other side sweetscented lozenges imbued with deadly poison? If Akbar gave you a bonbon from the kind side of his box you were in high favour at court, and likely to command a province soon or to receive the charge of five thousand horse. If he smilingly offered you one from the other side you could not refuse—for none dared to say "No!" to Akbar—and your mouth for a while became full of the fragrance of nard and myrrh, while you rode hurriedly home in your litter, and there died before the golden palace robes could well be stripped off. They say that Akbar himself perished by making a mistake one evening when he wished for a sweetmeat.

Agra contained, however, for one of us a memory of deeper, and nearer, if humbler, interest. Many years ago, in the time of the great Mutiny, a dear friend came out to India to join the Educational Department. Frederic Cairns Hubbard was a man of noble character and a scholar of the highest promise. Educated at the King's School, Rochester, he became distinguished there for his classical and mathematical proficiency, and afterwards took a very high degree in both schools at Cambridge, when he had finished his terms in Caius College. Appointed Professor of Mathematics, first to Calicut, and afterwards to the College at Agra, he was to have joined me at the Deccan College, to which I had been elected Principal; our hope being to pass many years together in associated Indian work. But, on the eve of my own departure for Poona, news came that the mutiny had broken out and that among the first victims of that sad period had fallen this dear and gifted friend. He had refused, with characteristic manliness, to take refuge in the fort when almost all the other European crowded into that refuge, and calmly continued his class-work, sitting at home each evening with a loaded revolver laid on either side of the mathematical papers he was revising. On July 5, 1857, it was determined by the authorities to go forth and fight the mutineers at Futtehpoor-sikri, and Mr. Hubbard at once volunteered for the expedition. He had set out on horseback for the fort, taking a short cut from his bungalow, which led to a bridge over a nullah, at an open part of the city suburbs, where there stood—and yet stands—a police-station. As he approached this place, suspecting, of course, no danger, since the police officers were, as usual, at their post, one of these very men, passing up and down with his musket, suddenly turned, levelled the piece at Mr. Hubbard, and shot him dead. His body lay for three days where it fell from the saddle, until a detachment from the fort, patrolling the streets, picked up his corpse along with those of other Europeans slaughtered in the town. I met in Mr. Sura Narayan, Secretary of the Municipal Board of Agra, a native gentleman who had known Mr. Hubbard well, and been his pupil. He remembered the cheerful fortitude with which my friend had said, "I am a professor of mathematics, not a woman; I shall go on with my duties, and if anybody who hates conic sections interrupts me by violence I shall defend myself." He showed me the narrow path by which Hubbard took his last ride, the bridge-foot where he received the fatal shot, the very spot where the assassin stood, and afterwards we visited together his college rooms, his dwelling-house, and the slab of grey sandstone which marks the place in the Civil Cemetery where we laid the mortal remains of one of the truest, the most gifted, and the gentlest of men, who would have assuredly done good service to the Hindoo people among whom he fell. His murderer was of the Marwaric caste, a man of Ulwur, and was afterwards hanged for the crime, which vengeance, however just, my friend would, I know, have deprecated and regretted.

After paying the private debt of recollection due to this one of many unrecorded English heroes, the first duty was to visit the Taj, and the next was to see the tomb where the dust of Akbar the Magnificent lies. The site of the Emperor's burial is called Sikundra, and is distant about five miles from the Fort Gate. It is approached by a superb gateway of red sand-stone, massive and majestic, crowned with great scrolls of Arabic, being the "*Chapter of the Kingdom*" from the Koran. The white marble minarets on either side are broken, and broken is the patterned pavement by which you pass through a large but melancholy garden to the Mausoleum of the Emperor. This is a vast mosque-like structure of red sandstone, diversified with marbles of many colours, having an imposing central entrance, and on each side of this main arch five smaller archways. Large flowers and bold arabesques run along the architraves, inlaid in brilliant hues. The entrance-chamber has been vanited with diapers of blue and gold, the splendid effect of which may be judged by a small portion which has been recently renovated. By this grand approach you are led to the highest of four platforms, where, in the centre of a grand upper pavilion, surrounded by lattice-work of wonderful pierced marble, the cenotaph of the Emperor stands. On one side of this monument are written in Arabic the words with which he used to be saluted, *Allahu Akbar* ("God is Great"), and on the other those with which he was wont to reply to his obsequious courtiers, *Jalla Jallaluhu* ("May His glory be glorified"). A yard or so from the monument rises a marble pillar, which was formerly coated with gold plates, and provided with a receptacle in which the Koh-i-Noor was kept. Around this central shrine, at the base of the edifice, are many little chapels, where similar but humbler memorials exist to other members of the imperial line, among them a daughter of Aurungzebe. But to see where Akbar's dust really reposes you must come down from the proud and lofty pavilion, and the beautiful white corridors lighted of old with the great Diamond, and with the sunshine filtering upon it through stone pierced panels; you must descend a gloomy subterranean slope paved with black flagstones, steep and rugged, and rapidly retreating from the glad warmth of the Indian morning outside into chilly shadows. This brings you to a dismal vaulted chamber, of conical form, a huge sepulchral cellar, which has no touch of defunct Royalty about it, except some faint vestiges of gold and blue upon the roof, dimly illuminated by one square aperture. In the middle of the floor is dimly perceived a white tombstone, the high polish of which catches what little light flickers about the place. This white tombstone bears no inscription whatever; only on the top of it is seen the *kalamdan* carved upon a man's grave-slab by the Moguls. And under this simple stone lie the bones of Akbar the Magnificent, in a darkness which day-light was wont to penetrate only once a year in the old Imperial days. Now the place is always open to visitors; but the Khadim in charge had reverently set a tumbler of flowers on the Mecca side of the grave, and spoke in a whisper, as if the mighty Akbar might still hear and resent any want of obeisance.

The Fort, already spoken of, contains within its vast red walls a whole city of splendid Mogul buildings. They are grouped together in a rich profusion of architecture not to be understood, unless it is remembered that the Mogul was a man of camps, and imitated in walled cities his own bygone habits of the desert. Thus, alike at Futtehpoor-Sikri and in this wonderful Agra Fort, edifice is crowded upon edifice within a narrow space, just as tents would have been in a Bactrian encampment. Moreover, the general design is virtually the same. The *Diwan-i-Am* which you first see, with its long rows of thirty-six columns fronting the sunlight, where the place of the Throne is still marked; the *Diwan-i-Khas*, a marvel of elaborate work, carved and beautified beyond the power of any words to convey; the *Jehangir Mahal*, and the beautiful mosques themselves, the *Nagina* and the *Moti*, all suggest tents, and tent-poles, and the *Kanauts* or curtains of tents lifted high for light and air. These buildings are all open halls, facing with tent-like fronts the square or the river on one side, and having secret apartments or recesses at the back, like the women's portion of Turanian *Kibitkas*. But of course, from the most sumptuous green silk tent of Timur to the least of all these lovely edifices at Agra, Delhi, or Futtehpoor-Sikri, is a longer step than from the lowest Mongol camp-follower to Akbar's intellect and capacity. The *Diwan-i-Khas*, with its embroidered arches and pilasters, and its inlaying of jewel-work, would alone suffice to render any city famous. Yet this is only one of the many treasures enshrined in the fortalice of Akbar. You pass from the columned grace and lightness of the Hall of Audience, upon a terrace overlooking the broad channel of the Jumna, with the snow-white domes of the Taj showing in the distance. Close to the balustrade of this terrace is placed a broad and solid slab of black stone, on which the throne of Akbar was set, while he administered justice to the crowds of his people assembled in the courtyard below. The stone is cracked right across, and there are rusty-red stains upon it, due, no doubt, to some ferreous oxide in the granite. The Khadim, however, tells you that the seat of the Emperor broke spontaneously and in indignation when the Jat usurper first sate there, and gouts of blood appeared upon it because of his tyranny. Close at hand, approached by hidden passages, is the *Muchoot Bhawan*, a quadrangle of marble kiosks and pavilions, the central hollow of which was once filled with water and stocked with gold and silver fish; and there is a pretty open turret, with satin-white seats and pierced windows, from which the lovely ladies of the Court were wont to angle. Yet again you wander, by a corridor of marble and some shining steps, by once-secret bowers of the zenana and bath rooms, cool in the hottest noon, to a pair of brazen gates, spoil brought by Akbar from Chittore; and these admit the delighted visitor to a small, secluded mosque, dedicated to the use of those same lovely queens and odalisques of the Great Mogul for their daily devotions. This is the *Nagina*, or "Gem"—all of white marble, and delicately beautiful enough for the knees of the sweetest and stateliest of votaries. But it is a seed-pearl only to the Great Pearl adjoining, the famous *Moti Musjid*, the edifice which is a fair and perfect sister to Shah Jehan's other consummate work, the *Taj Mahal*. A heavy door of carved timber is thrust open by the Khadim, and you stand in a Muslim shrine, where only two colours are needed by the artist who would endeavour to depict it—the blue of the enrolling sky and the silvery white of the surrounding alabaster. All is sapphire and snow; a sanctuary without any ornament except its own supreme and spotless beauty of surface and material. Three milky cupolas crown the holy place of prayer, approached by milk-white steps from the white enclosure, in the middle of which opens a marble tank, in the waters of which the fifty-eight white pillars of the cloister would glass their delicate twelve-sided shafts and capitals of subtle device. It is not quite exact to write that this Pearl of all Churches has no embellishment. Passages from the Koran are inscribed over some of the doorways and engrailed arches, in flowing Arabic, wrought of black marble, deftly inlaid upon the tender purity of the alabaster. The delicate stone itself has here and there tints of rose colour, pale amber, and faint blue, and is carved on many a panel and pilaster into soft fancies of spray and flower, scroll and arabesque. These slight variations from the prevailing pureness of the surface, however, no more mar the unsullied appearance of the Mosque, than the meandering veins, the flesh of the blood, and the shadows of the warm flesh mar the whiteness of a beautiful woman's body:

Cool, as to tread in summer-time on snows,
It was to loiter there.

In 1857 this divine retreat was used by the European refugees as a hospital, and one would think that the widest delirium of the sick or the wounded must have been calmed into peace there, by an asylum so quiet, so tender, and so solemn.

THE BRAGANZA-ORLEANS ALLIANCE.

THE engagement of the Duke of Braganza who arrived in Bombay last week and the Princess Amelie has pleasantly excited the small Mutual Admiration Society of titled people whom the Comte and Comtesse de Paris now head. The *Rance* is tall and fair. She is not the prominent social personage of the hour, I shall give a more detailed sketch. The first thing that would suggest itself to a Frenchwoman, on seeing him, would be: "Dieu! Comme il a l'air commun et enfermé." A Frenchman would say: "Il a un assez bon tissu; mais il doit être assez bon garçon." If his father were a Briggs or a Smith he would be thought a "catch" by English girls. He has the blood, with a sandy shade. He has still vestiges of the cuerno cowlicks of childhood; and his eyes of Saxon blue express candour and sleepy contentment. What adds to his juvenility of look are the cherry-red of his full lips and the pink and white of his complexion. There seems no underlying bone in the face, whether seen frontwise or in profile. Maria de Gloria, his graud-mother, had this sort of an unmodelled visage—and so have the different members of the House of Savoy—from the middle of the nose downward.

The *fiancee*? Well, she is over twenty. Her countenance is mild and rather attractive. The features are regular, but the most amusing trait of the late Duchesse d'Orleans; but it wants the expression of intense inner life which rendered the plain face of that Princess almost beautiful. The Princess Amelie has not graduated in the school of adversity, and consequently has been carefully brought out. She is extremely tall. Her appearance gives the idea of frail health. Although brought up to take part in field sports, she is of a pensive habit. For many winters she has been ordered by the family doctor to the Riviera. As she had not been brought up in the fossilised society of which her father and mother are now the heads, I dare say she would have been interesting and have had personal distinction of a high order; as it is, she is, in point of fact, nice looking.

The Lisbon press fixes the part of the dowry which the Princess Amelie is to receive from the Duc d'Aumale at 10,000,000 f. This announcement tries my credulity, though the Chatelain of Chantilly could afford, without inconvenience to himself, to purchase at that price the Crown or Portugal for his niece. Under the will of the late Princess of Salerno he came in for more wealth than that sum would represent. From the Montpensier side of her family the Princess has great personal expectations. But I believe what is most looked to by her relatives is the part the Duc de Montpensier and the faction behind him can play, and will probably be forced to play, in Spanish politics.—*Truth.*

MR. DAVITT ON HOME RULE.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT recently gave a lecture before the Blenheim-road Working Men's Club, Hornsey-rise, on the question "Why Ireland wants Home Rule."

Mr. Davitt said the question of the moment, was—Could England concede such a measure of Home Rule to Ireland as would satisfy National aspirations without endangering either the just rights of the minority in that country or menacing the integrity of the Empire? (Hear, hear.) His answer was emphatically, Yes. (Cheers and "No, no.") The strongest argument which he could adduce to bring this conviction home to English minds was this, though it might be thought a strange one—that, unless national self-government was conceded to Ireland the only alternative left to English statesmen was to resort to Cromwellian policy and do try if they could exterminate the Irish people, (Cries of "No.") With regard to the danger to the integrity of the Empire he would ask if any of his audience understand how there could honestly be any such feeling in the minds of right-minded men. The Irish were not five millions of people; great Britian had a population of 30 millions. They were but four hours' sail from England's shores; England approved the best navy in the world and an army which if it did not cover itself with glory in the Soudan (laughter) was at any rate military omnipotence itself against a country like Ireland, where the only army and navy which had any likelihood of existence under a Home Rule Government were those of England. (A voice, "What about America?") Well, if the American navy ventured across the Atlantic it was very likely to run up against something before meeting the shores of Ireland. (Laughter and cheers.) Within the four corners of the British Empire there were already between 20 and 30 Home Rule Constitutions under which the Irish lived as contentedly as English and Scotch colonists; treat the Irish nearer home in the same manner and it would only be one Home Rule Constitution the more, and the result could only be the same. (Hear, hear.) In reference to the position that the Irish people at Lough Swilly's Council would occupy under a Home Rule Constitution, which he recognized to be one of the chief difficulties that prevented the English people from consenting to national self-government in Ireland, there was nothing easier in the present crisis than to conjure up any number of political hobgoblins with which to frighten the English imagination, while the Home Rule question was the question of the hour. (Hear, hear.) With regard, however, to the position of the so-called Loyalists in Ireland, he wished to point out that everything which English statesmanship could devise and British power accomplish had been done to enable this Loyalist class and its dependents to govern the Irish people. Did this class, then, not unanswerably condemn themselves as unjust stewards when it posed before the British people as the Loyalist minority at the present hour? Irishmen wanted Home Rule in order to put an end to a system which not only kept Ireland impoverished, but was also solely responsible for the only kind of crime existing in the country. And Home Rule for Ireland was wanted also for the advantage of England as well as of Ireland, to get rid of the ever-recurring pressure and irritation of Ireland in the Imperial Legislature. England had now at the head of her affairs a statesman who alone of living English statesmen, as Irishmen believed, was capable of bringing lasting peace between England and Ireland. Again, according to the legislative programme outlined in his admirable address published in the newspapers, Mr. Gladstone intended to return to the land question, and if he did so, and legislated on the lines laid down recently by a distinguished economist, Mr. Giffen, such a settlement would, strange to say, be accepted by both by the Irish people and the Irish landlords. Any how, Mr. Parnell, to whom English men must look for an authoritative explanation of the subject, had always expressed himself willing to give a fair compensation to the Irish landlords. Mr. Gladstone laid particular stress in the beginning of his address on the maintenance of social order in Ireland. The maintenance of social order in Ireland would depend upon two essential conditions—the enactment of a land system which would compel every one's support by its inherent justice to a people whose whole history was a resistance to social and political wrongs; and, secondly, the administration of such a system, as well as the internal affairs of the country generally, by those whom the people chose to elect for the purpose. If Mr. Gladstone indicated plainly that these conditions were about to be fulfilled in the legislative programme of this session, the social order which the new Premier was resolved to bring about in Ireland would need no compulsory power to give it birth. It would be the natural and inevitable birth of a new order of things in which the old incentives to disturbance could have no existence. (Cheers.) He appealed to the working men of London and of England to look at this question fairly and squarely, and if they did so, instead of seeing or finding fears about the integrity of the Empire or the tyranny of the Catholic majority in Ireland over the Protestant minority, they would find the dawn of peace between the two countries, and such a state of affairs brought about in Ireland by Mr. Gladstone's efforts, he hoped, as would reconcile hitherto antagonistic classes in that country to one another. (Cheers.)

THE "DIAMOND KING."

THE death of J. F. Lighthall, the "diamond King" and quack at San Antonio, Texas, who left £20,000, closes a remarkable career. Six years ago Lighthall, then only twenty-four, took the rôle of a "cureall," and sold what he called "Indian Oil" on the street corners. He made money and employed a brass band of eight pieces to attract a crowd. He added to his stock a cure for consumption, tooth powder, and blood purifier. He had a slight knowledge of dentistry and extracted teeth free, the work being done rapidly, on one occasion, it is said, fourteen being drawn in nineteen seconds, "Indian Oil" having been previously rubbed on the gums. The band played during the operation to drown the yelling of patients. Two years ago the "Dr." worked Nashville, Tenn., there being eight men and two women in the band, among whom was George Roberts, of Elmira. The party drifted southward. When Lighthall discovered that persons were selling "Indian Oil" he changed the name to "Spanish Oil," and increased his company to sixty-one persons by taking in several Spaniards, Indians, and Mexicans, and thereafter showed in a 100-foot round tent. Concerts were given, while Lighthall was kept busy passing out medicine, and his assistants sold it among the audience. The medicine, except the consumption cure, was manufactured at Peoria, Ill., by Lighthall's mother and her third husband Isaac Wright, formerly a resident of Millport, this county. From Peoria the stuff was shipped in barrels to Camp, where it was put up in bottles and labelled. Lighthall's father was a chief of the Tonawanda Indians. Lighthall was known as the "diamond king," on account of his great love for diamonds. He wore a ring in which were 173 stones, and a pin that was simply enormous. He had a watch made for him with twenty-two stones encircling the case.

MR. HYNDMAN ON THE SOCIALIST RIOTS.

THE number of *Justice*, the recognised organ of the Socialists, which is to be published during the present week, contains the following article on "Starving Men Refuse to Wait," signed by Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who is stated to be the editor for the time being:—

The disturbances which grew out of the meeting called by the Fair Traders Kelley, Peters, Lemon, and Kenny, have made a commotion which extends far beyond the limits of the metropolis. All through the civilised world the smashing of West-end club windows in Pall-mall and St. James's-street, and the looting of shops in Piccadilly, has sent a shock far more serious than would have been given by a similar occurrence in any other capital. The reason of this is that London is not only the centre of the entire commercial and capitalist system, but that for nearly a century it has been regarded as the special home of security for property. By one of those extraordinary accidents which so often happen in revolutionary times, the most frequented thoroughfares of the West-end of London were left without police protection when the crowd, after the speeches delivered by the Social-Democrats in Trafalgar-square and Pall-mall, found that the men were able to do a good deal of mischief without any restraint. The smashing of the windows of the clubs was not to be wondered at. Starving men who are jeered at by well-to-do club men as they pass can scarcely be blamed for retorting in the only way open to them. Looting shops is, of course, a different matter. It is impossible, at the present time, to regret anything which calls attention to the great and growing poverty of the people. Social-Democrats and English workers generally are not given to rapine and plunder, nor is it by such means that an organised revolution can be brought to pass. But if the lies told by the capitalist authorities that any exceptional distress existed have aroused a feeling among the unemployed and those who sympathise with them that nothing short of this kind of thing would ever force the governing classes to do their duty, they have only themselves responsibility. Those who, like the most active workers in the Social-Democratic Federation, have striven for more than two years to obtain from the Government some reasonable organisation of the labour market, some work for the unemployed, and have been thrown into poverty by no fault of their own, were simply sent off from Pilate to Caiaphas, and failed to get even a modicum of justice for the people at the hands of the Conservative Chief or of the Home Office. Only the other day one journal taunted the Social-Democratic Federation with having been unable to do anything whatever to benefit the people, and the *Echo* has the unenviable notoriety of pretending that it is the duty of honest men to see their wives and children starve in silence. But now that a few shops have been looted and a few windows broken the press with one accord discovers that the distress is even greater than the Manchester Relief Commission alleges it to be—grave as the statements of that commission are—admits that some steps should be at once taken, and adopts the very measures which we have been peacefully agitating for during the last few months. Even Mr. Goschen, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, though but just in office, finds that something must be done. So it always is. London is in a panic, therefore something must be done—to save the wealthy classes. If there had been any compassion for them again now. The lady nurse from whom she had been accustomed to obtain it had gone to America, and she knew of no other way of getting it except through witness. Witness explained that Mrs. Bartlett gave him to understand that she nursed alone, without any help from any doctor. Mrs. Bartlett told him she had a medicine chest and a very considerable knowledge of drugs. Mr. Bartlett also informed him as to his wife's knowledge of drugs. Witness asked Mrs. Bartlett what amount of chloroform she would require. She said it was a very volatile substance, and was quickly used up, and he had better get a medicine draught-bottle full. Witness purchased some chloroform on the following Thursday (to Mr. Humble, of Putney. Mr. Humble asked when witness went into his shop whether he wanted camphorated chloroform. Witness said, "No, I want it pure." Mr. Humble then produced a small bottle. Witness asked for a larger bottle, which he (Mr. Humble) produced and witness took away. Mr. Humble asked witness whether the chloroform was for use, but he fenced the question by putting another. The question witness asked was whether it was good for removing grease stains. He had previously tried to obtain chloroform from an oil and colourman of the name of Lock. He did not get the full amount of chloroform from Mr. Humble, and went to a chemist at Wimbledon of the name of Penrose, who was personally known to witness, and there he obtained a larger quantity than he had obtained from Mr. Humble. He informed Mr. Penrose that he required it for the purpose of removing grease stains. On the same day he got about the same quantity of chloroform that he obtained on the second occasion from Mr. Mellins, of Wimbledon. He put the whole of the chloroform into a clear draught bottle, which was about two-thirds full. He gave it to Mrs. Bartlett on Tuesday, the 29th of December, when they were out for a walk. Witness used to take Mrs. Bartlett on the Embankment at deceased's request. When he gave the chloroform to Mrs. Bartlett, she asked her whether it would do, and she said it would. On the previous Sunday night, when Mrs. Bartlett asked him to get the chloroform, witness asked her to obtain it from the doctor. She replied that the doctor did not know that deceased had a husband, and would not understand that she could use chloroform. A few bottles were here produced, and witness selected a six-ounce bottle, which he said was two-thirds full. He did not know if Mrs. Bartlett knew he saw him that his wife had got the chloroform. Witness next saw them on the Wednesday, and deceased then seemed fairly well. He said to Mr. Bartlett that he wished to see Mrs. Bartlett and apologize to her for some words he said on the previous night about getting a nurse for Mr. Bartlett. He could not remember the words he said to Mrs. Bartlett, but she said to him, "he did not trust her." He saw Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett on Thursday about half-past two, and remained two hours, and Mr. Bartlett was then in good health. He heard that Mr. Bartlett was dead on the Friday evening. Mrs. Bartlett informed him by letter.

On the 1st of January, the day of the *post-mortem*, witness said to Mrs. Bartlett, "What have you done with the chloroform?" and Mrs. Bartlett said, "Oh, damn the chloroform." She continued, "This is a very critical time for me, and you must not worry me with questions. Put away from your mind the fact that I ever had a medicine chest, and that you gave me the chloroform." When I saw her on Monday I asked her point blank, "What have you done with the chloroform?" She stamped round the room, and seemed in a great rage. Mrs. Bartlett subsequently asked me if anything had been found in the stomach, and I said a few drops of chlorodyne or chloroform. I told her that I should make a clean breast at once that I purchased the chloroform. She said, "Then you suspect me?"

The Coronor: You said that on the strength of her statement you got the chloroform?—I had not any doubt she had used it in the former sickness, and was going to use this for the same purpose again, and in no way for an improper purpose. She said she was breaking down utterly for want of rest. Had you ever heard Mr. Bartlett express any strange ideas as to matrimony?—Once.

When was that?—In the earlier part of our acquaintance. He asked me if monogamy was expressly laid down in the Bible. I told him that the whole tenor of the Bible was in favour of it.

Did he encourage you and Mrs. Bartlett to kiss each other in his presence?—He never did that.

Did he in any way give you to understand that he has given his wife to you in case of his death?—He never gave me that idea.

Did Mrs. Bartlett tell you that her husband had so given her?—She did not. Did she ever mention to you that chloroform was got for the purpose of preventing her husband using his rights as a husband?—She did not.

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A CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

THE *Daily News* publishes a letter in which a correspondent, "J. E." gives a remedy for sleeplessness. "J. E." has been struck by the number of deaths from narcotics in this dreamy haschish-eating age of Keats and Tennyson, as the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table somewhere calls it, though the name of Coleridge would have been more to the purpose than those of the poets he mentions. "J. E.'s" idea is that the bedroom of the sleepless patient should be perfectly dark, and that his bed covering should be light as well as warm. Pain anxiety, annoyance should be got rid of, if possible. Sleep, it is said, "knits up the ravelled sleeve of care," love, causes people to lie awake very much. If a man is kept awake by his conscience, or his love affairs, or anxiety, or toothache, or a cough, why he knows the worst of it; there is no mystery about the disturbance. But if he lies awake without being in love, or debt, or worried with thoughts of any description, then he is really to be pitied, and knows not what to make of it. Here "J.E." steps in with the prescription, or rather advice, that the patient should close his eyes in a persistent way, then let the mind's eye rest upon some quiet place, and not open the eyelid again until sleep has been obtained." Alas! (says the *Daily News*) we fear this simple device will not cure a bad case of insomnia. All the dodges mentioned by Wordsworth in his delightful sonnet, all the counting of imaginary sheep and watching of viewless raindrops are vain as the dying falls of distant music and the running streams that could not lull the sleepless brain of Mæcenas. Wordsworth himself admits that his remedies were failures. Other devices are practised by other men. Some smoke a cigarette, some read a book, which is apt only to produce fatigue and irritability. Some go out and walk the streets, like Charles Dickens. Some take a cold bath. Some, like Pope, eat lettuces. Some eat bread and drink whatever they find best suited to their complaint. Occasionally one or other of these remedies produces the desired effect, and the sufferer slips within the gates of dreams. But, as a rule, there is only one remedy—patience. It is of no avail to lose one's temper with sleep; the lord of Pasiteа is by no means to be won with violence. He who once begins to toss and kick, and turn, and generally agitate himself is as far as possible from slumber. If he is to get repose he must begin, as the young lady in Gilough's poem says, about the attentions of her rustic wooers, by making up his mind not to mind it." Then, when a man is patient the god of the wand of lead may draw near or, *ta Dormuse* of the petty old French lullaby, may scatter sand in our eyes. All the poets have seen this, and in all the many invocations to sleep penned by this irritable and sleepless race they address the god with gentle requests and humble adoration:

Come, Sleep, and cast thy wings about my head,
And thine own temples shall be garlanded.

With drowsy poppy leaves and laudaum,

says an old singer of the "Pleiade," and this is the right way to woo the capricious deity.

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THE FRENCH CHAMBER AND THE DECAZEVILLE RIOT.

In the French Chamber M. Basly, one of the Radical deputies for Paris, sought to justify the recent murder of M. Watrin by the colliers on strike at Decazeville. M. Basly said the company had placed its exactions under the protection of bayonets. Like brigands, it carried on its operations armed. (Murmurs.)

The President.—I beg you to keep to parliamentary language.

M. Basly.—I have had no schooling in parliamentary life.

M. de la Martiniere.—We are not here to finish your education.

The President.—The Chamber will be indulgent as to anything due to inexperience, but will not tolerate a premeditated scandal. (Applause.)

M. Basly remarked that the Government had disregarded warnings, and to its incapacity was due what had happened. The conflict, which had cost the life of an engineer, had been more than justified. A man had been killed. He had incurred the hatred of the entire population. (Murmurs.) Not a tradesman, not an artisan, attended his funeral. He had enslaved the population. He had taken bread out of the mouths of women and children. (Uproar.)

The President.—The men who committed the crime of which you speak are in the hands of justice. A murder is ever an abominable crime, and I will not allow any attempt here to justify it (Loud and general cheers.)

M. Basly.—But had not the pitmen, too, been long murdered by pitiless exploiteurs? The working men, driven to desperation, were not responsible for the act which had been committed. He did not approve the taking of the law into one's own hands; but this was on condition that law existed. Now, law in this case did not show itself. The Minister of Justice did not repress M. Watrin's extortion, but left popular justice to do its work. (Loud murmurs.)

The President.—I call you to order.

M. Basly.—Only a year ago the brave wife of one of our most esteemed colleagues executed an abominable creature in the very Court of Justice. Nobody blamed her; the jury acquitted her; and M. de Cassagnac emphatically applauded that act of summary justice.

The President.—I should not have allowed him to do it at the tribune.

M. Basly.—The anger of a famished multitude is not less legitimate than acts of personal vengeance, absolved by justice.

The President.—I call you to order a second time.

M. Basly—When an indignant population turned and crushed him who had tortured and starved them, are not we entitled to say, "Let popular justice act?"

The President.—You have no right to impute such ideas to a whole town.

M. Basly remarked that the capture of the Bastille was signalized by the execution of tyrants, of famishers like Flesselles, Foulon, Berther, and the monopolizing bakers. Their heads were paraded on pikes; yet the 14th of July had been made a national festival. The Decazeville capitalists had violated the Penal Code. Why was not that code set in motion against them, as well as against the pitmen, who were offering legitimate defence? The pitmen would not be massacred.

The President.—No; but the jury will say whether those who took M. Watrin's life are murderers or not. (Applause.)

M. de Kersanson.—The agitators are the murderers. (Voices on the Right—to M. Basly—"Such as you.")

M. Basly.—Agitators like me! You mean men devoted like me to the cause of the working men.

M. Dugue la Fauconnerie.—It is positively grotesque!

The President.—You must not use such an expression; I call you to order.

M. Basly concluded by submitting a resolution, which called on the Government to enforce a minimum rate of wages, to release the prisoners, and to investigate whether the troubles had not been caused by the culpable acts of the mine managers.

After discussion the motion was rejected by a large majority.

THE PIMLICO POISONING CASE.

WHEN Mr. Braxton Hicks, the deputy coroner for Westminster, resumed the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Edwin Bartlett, late of 85 Claverton-street, Pimlico, who died on Jan. 1 from chloroform poisoning. The court was again crowded, and there were a large number of ladies present. Mrs. Bartlett attended, and, as on the previous occasion, was closely veiled and attired in deep mourning.

The Rev. George Dyson said he first became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett about twelve months ago. He called on deceased at Claverton-street on the 29th of December, and the servant opened the door; Mrs. Bartlett came out with letters to post. She asked him whether he would get some chloroform for her. She stated that during the former seven months Mr. Bartlett, who she had nursed him for weeks as now, and felt herself breaking down for want of sleep, she had been accustomed to use chloroform externally to quiet him. She said that she required some again now. The lady nurse from whom she had been accustomed to obtain it had gone to America, and she knew of no other way of getting it except through witness. Witness explained that Mrs. Bartlett gave him to understand that she nursed alone, without any help from any doctor. Mrs. Bartlett told him she had a medicine chest and a very considerable knowledge of drugs. Mr. Bartlett also informed him as to his wife's knowledge of drugs. Witness asked Mrs. Bartlett what amount of chloroform she would require. She said it was a very volatile substance, and was quickly used up, and he had better get a medicine draught-bottle full. Witness purchased some chloroform on the following Thursday (to Mr. Humble, of Putney. Mr. Humble asked when witness went into his shop whether he wanted camphorated chloroform. Witness said, "No, I want it pure." Mr. Humble then produced a small bottle. Witness asked for a larger bottle, which he (Mr. Humble) produced and witness took away. Mr. Humble asked witness whether the chloroform was for use, but he fenced the question by putting another. The question witness asked was whether it was good for removing grease stains. He had previously tried to obtain chloroform from an oil and colourman of the name of Lock. He did not get the full amount of chloroform from Mr. Humble, and went to a chemist at Wimbledon of the name of Penrose, who was personally known to witness, and there he obtained a larger quantity than he had obtained from Mr. Humble. He informed Mr. Penrose that he required it for the purpose of removing grease stains. On the same day he got about the same quantity of chloroform that he obtained on the second occasion from Mr. Mellins, of Wimbledon. He put the whole of the chloroform into a clear draught bottle, which was about two-thirds full. He gave it to Mrs. Bartlett on Tuesday, the 29th of December, when they were out for a walk. Witness used to take Mrs. Bartlett on the Embankment at deceased's request. When he gave the chloroform to Mrs. Bartlett, she asked her whether it would do, and she said it would. On the previous Sunday night, when Mrs. Bartlett asked him to get the chloroform, witness asked her to obtain it from the doctor. She replied that the doctor did not know that deceased had a husband, and would not understand that she could use chloroform. A few bottles were here produced, and witness selected a six-ounce bottle, which he said was two-thirds full. He did not know if Mrs. Bartlett knew he saw him that his wife had got the chloroform. Witness next saw them on the Wednesday, and deceased then seemed fairly well. He said to Mr. Bartlett that he wished to see Mrs. Bartlett and apologize to her for some words he said on the previous night about getting a nurse for Mr. Bartlett. He could not remember the words he said to Mrs. Bartlett, but she said to him, "he did not trust her." He saw Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett on Thursday about half-past two, and remained two hours, and Mr. Bartlett was then in good health. He heard that Mr. Bartlett was dead on the Friday evening. Mrs. Bartlett informed him by letter.

On the 1st of January, the day of the *post-mortem*, witness said to Mrs. Bartlett, "What have you done with the chloroform?" and Mrs. Bartlett said, "Oh, damn the chloroform." She continued, "This is a very critical time for me, and you must not worry me with questions. Put away from your mind the fact that I ever had a medicine chest, and that you gave me the chloroform." When I saw her on Monday I asked her point blank, "What have you done with the chloroform?" She stamped round the room, and seemed in a great rage. Mrs. Bartlett subsequently asked me if anything had been found in the stomach, and I said a few drops of chlorodyne or chloroform. I told her that I should make a clean breast at once that I purchased the chloroform. She said, "Then you suspect me?"

The Coronor: You said that on the strength of her statement you got the chloroform?—I had not any doubt she had used it in the former sickness, and was going to use this for the same purpose again, and in no way for an improper purpose. She said she was breaking down utterly for want of rest. Had you ever heard Mr. Bartlett express any strange ideas as to matrimony?—Once.

When was that?—In the earlier part of our acquaintance. He asked me if monogamy was expressly laid down in the Bible. I told him that the whole tenor of the Bible was in favour of it.

Did he encourage you and Mrs. Bartlett to kiss each other in his presence?—He never did that.

Did he in any way give you to understand that he has given his wife to you in case of his death?—He never gave me that idea.

Did Mrs. Bartlett tell you that her husband had so given her?—She did not. Did she ever mention to you that chloroform was got for the purpose of preventing her husband using his rights as a husband?—She did not.

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PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH'S OPINIONS ON THE IRISH CRISIS.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH has been contributing to the *Toronto Week* a series of articles on the Irish question, from which we take the following passages. Mr. Goldwin Smith, as is well known, has been a

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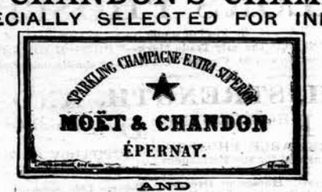

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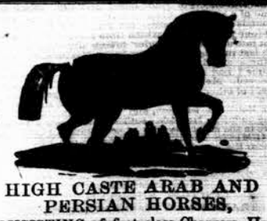

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